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THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 30 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

"Many of our customers learned to like this store when they were children, and the older they grow the more they like our way of doing business."

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

"It may not always be wise to buy at a store because it is big; but the chances are that the store became big because it was wise to buy there."

Men's Linen and Waterproof Collars.

We carry a very large and complete assortment of Men's Collars. You are almost sure to find the very shape which you want. If it isn't here let us know and we will be glad to get it for you.

MEN'S STRAIGHT BAND, TURN POINT, OR LAY DOWN COLLARS at 10c. each or 3 for 25c.

MEN'S STRAIGHT BAND, TURN POINT, LAY DOWN or DOUBLE COLLAR at 15c. or 2 for 25c.

Men's Straight Band, double, and turn down roll 20c. each 3 for 50c.

Waterproof Collars in all shapes 10c, 15c, and 20c.

Our "Dragoon" Linen Collar is recommended for comfort to fat men. 20c. each.

Our "Geisha" Straight Band Collar is 1¾ inches high, anyone can wear it as it is so low.

Men's and Boy's Shirt Waists Are All Up-to-Date.

The only trouble we find is that the manufacturers of our special line of "Salem Brand" are not able to supply us fast enough. Men's Shirt Waists sizes 14 to 16—\$1.25 and \$1.50. Boy's Shirt Waists, ages 5 to 9—50c. Boy's Shirt Waists, sizes 12 to 14—50c.

MEN'S OVERALLS AND PANTS.

Our sales this season in our Overall and Pant Department have been phenomenal. Never before have we taken such pains securing good Overalls well-made.

Our "Paragon" Overall, made from Brown Duck, with or without bibs, every pair thoroughly guaranteed—the best Overall know of—\$1.00 a pair. Others at 50c, 75c, and 90c.

Boys' Overalls—every pair guaranteed—sizes 22 to 27 at 50c., sizes 28 to 32—60c.

Men's Mole Pants—extra strongly made from best quality mole skin tweed—crotch double stayed, rivetted buttons—strong pockets, \$1.00 a pair.

COLORED AND WHITE SHIRTS

We have just placed in stock about 20 dozen Shirt: the latest and most popular colors and patterns.

our \$1.00 Shirts are warranted fast colors. It pays you to see them. In White Shirts we have all sizes now in stock in our special "Crown" brand Short and Long Bosoms in 75c. and \$1.00 quality. We also have a splendid shirt at the price for 50c each, Laundered bosoms. (50c. Unlaundered White Shirt can't be beaten anywhere. Compare it with what you have been paying 75c. for elsewhere.

MEN'S \$12.50 WORSTED SUITS FOR \$10.00

We have just been fortunate enough to secure a line

Men's Imported English Worsted Suits at a bargain. They come in dark Grey. Also a stone blue color and are made from full ounce Worsteds. They are well made and cut in the latest style. We will be pleased to show them to you. In the lot are all sizes from 35 to 44.

BLACK SATEEN AT 12½ CENTS

We place in stock this week a very special Black Sateen at 12½ cents per yard. Ask

see it. you will say it is a bargain.

LADIES' SUMMER UNDERWEAR

This Store is celebrated for its splendid values Underwear. You can scarcely mention a co

style, weave or price that we cannot supply. Some of our special values and prices are 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.

50c. Unlaundered White Shirt can't be beaten anywhere. Compare it with what you have been paying 75c. for elsewhere.

MEN'S \$12.50 WORSTED SUITS FOR \$10.00 We have just been fortunate enough to secure a line of Men's Imported English Worsted Suits at a bargain. They come in dark Grey. Also a stone blue color and are made from full ounce Worsted. They are well made and cut in the latest style. We will be pleased to show them to you. In the lot are all sizes from 35 to 44.

BLACK SATEEN AT 12½ CENTS We place in stock this week a very special Black Sateen at 12½ cents per yard. Ask to see it. you will say it is a bargain.

LADIES' SUMMER UNDERWEAR This Store is celebrated for its splendid values in Underwear. You can scarcely mention a color, style, weave or price that we cannot supply. Some of our special values and prices are 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.

SPLENDID GREY AND WHITE COTTONS Everybody says "Robinson's Cottons are the best. What is your experience been? If you have not been accustomed to buying your Cottons here ask for a sample and compare with those you do buy. The amount you can save will be an eye opener.

TABLE LINENS and TABLE NAPKINS This week we opened the first of our new fall importations. These goods were imported direct from Richardson Sons. & Owden, of Belfast, Ireland. We save you the middle man's commission and give you goods that have proved satisfactory. Table Linen 56 inches wide, unbleached, regular 35c, for 25c. Table Linen 60 inches wide, unbleached regular 50c. for 40c. Table Linen 60 inches wide, bleached, special at 50c. Table Linen 72 inches wide, bleached, regular \$1.25 for \$1.00. Special Table Napkins at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 per dozen.

AM-I-SILKS This is the only store in Napanee selling the genuine Am-I-Silk. We have them in all colors except in Black. The price is only 25c. per yard.

BIG TEA SALE
In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell
15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.
20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.
25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.
and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.


Notice to Creditors.
Any person having any account, or claim, of any kind, against George I. Ham, formerly of the town of Napanee, will please communicate with the undersigned, at once, enclosing full particulars of such account or claim.
W. S. HERRINGTON,
Napanee, Ont.
26bp
June 9th, 1902.

ROAD NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Richmond intends at its next session, to be held on the 7th day of July, 1902, to
INTRODUCE A BY-LAW FOR THE OPENING OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE
lying between the Seventh and Eight Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive, in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor. And all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. ABRAM WINTERS, Tp. Clerk.
Selby, June 11th, 1902.

Its Recommendation.
Customer—Are you sure this is a good cookbook?
Salesman—Yes, indeed. They're talking of dramatizing it.

The almighty dollar covers a multitude of queer transactions.

Balloons and tramps have no visible means of support.


NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT George Anson Aylesworth, of the Village of Newburgh, Farmer, has presented a petition to the Court of Appeal for Ontario, under the Ontario Controverted Elections Act, against the return of James Reid, Esquire, as member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly for the District of Addington.

GEORGE D. HAWLEY,
Returning Officer.

Dated at Napanee, the Fifth Day of July 1902.

Place one of our hammocks upon your lawn and enjoy the cool summer evenings out of doors. Hammocks at all prices.
BOYLE & SON.

BEEF IRON and WINE.
One of the best and most reliable tonics for a weak and debilitated condition of the system. Put up in 16 oz. bottles at the Medical Hall, Napanee.
W. S. DETLOR.


KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.
SEVERAL tons of scrap iron. Several large iron tanks—suitable for barn cisterns. A large quantity of second-hand sash with lights—suitable for bars and outhouses. Large number of strong iron barriers for doors and windows—suitable for barns, cellars, etc. Tables, benches, stone posts, stone window sills and door sills, iron window shutters, iron shelf boxes, and other articles of no further use to the penitentiary, will be sold at private sale. Building stones, macadam, gravel and stone-slab siftings for roads, drives and walks, always on hand for sale.
J. M. PLATT,
Warden.
Kingston, June 21th, 1902.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.
302 students enrolled last year—172 young ladies and 130 young men. New Pipe-organ. Domestic Science Rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Extensive improvements now in progress. Two Matriculation Scholarships, value \$150 and \$100, won in 1901. Nearly 40 candidates were successful at the local exams of the Toronto conservatory of music including Piano, Pipe-organ, Vocal, Violin, and Harmony. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.
Special attention given to Physical Culture in the College Gymnasium. Large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated by steam and lighted throughout by 250 electric lights. Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902. For illustrated circulars, address:
PRINCIPAL DYER, B.D.

James Settled It.
Two boys in a rural Scotch district were one day discussing what sign it was when the cuckoo is heard for the first time in the year. One of them said it was a sign of getting married, while the other said it was a sign that you were going to be rich. A farmer, overhearing them, said, "That cannot be true, because I have heard it many times, and I am not married yet, and I am certainly not rich."
Just then a local worthy, known as "Daft Jamie," was passing by, and the farmer said, "Jamie, can you tell us what sign it is when you hear the cuckoo for the first time?" "Yes," said Jamie as he took his pipe from his mouth, "it's a sign you're not deaf."

Glad There Was Something.
"There are not a few people who take a pitiable and morbid delight believing that they are assailed by incurable disease which must shut close their careers," observed a doctor. "I am sure there is something to matter with my lungs. Please tell the truth," said a very anxious lady to her physician the other day. The latter made a careful examination and replied, "I find that your lungs are in a normal condition."
The patient, with a deep sigh of resignation, asked, "And about how long can I expect to live with them in that condition?"

The Joy of Relief.
Casey—Ye're lookin' purty bad this mornin', but ye seem happy enough.
Cassidy—Indade Ol am. It makes me feel great to think av the turr toot'ache Ol had lasht noight.
Casey—Phwhy should that make so happy?
Cassidy—Bekase Ol hoven't got this mornin', that's phwhy.

Unanswered.
"Say, pop, may I ask you a question?"
"Yes, Teddy. What is it?"
"When a man's finished milkin' a cow how does he turn off the milk?"

Stupidity Personified.
"Stupid?"
"I should say so! Last night I turned the gas down, and he asked if it was time for him to go home."—Detroit Free Press.

MARRIAGES.
FILE—MARSH—At the First Methodist Church parsonage, Rochester, on July by the Rev. C. E. Hamilton, D. D., W. D. File, Syracuse, formerly of Napanee, to Miss Ella Marsh, of Belleville.

DEATHS.
EMPEY—At Switzerville, on Tuesday July 8th, 1902, James Edward Empey aged 54 years, 7 months and 5 days.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 11th, 1902.

"It may not always be wise to buy at a store because it is big; but the chances are that the store became big because it was wise to buy there."

Dollars.
the very shape which you want.

or 25c.
2 for 50c.

to-Date.
able to supply us fast enough.
sizes 12 to 14—50c.

NTS.
re have we taken such pains in
aranteed—the best Overall we
tayed, rivetted buttons—strong

stock about 20 dozen Shirts in
popular colors and patterns. All
in stock in our special "Crown"
each, Laundered bosoms. Our
for elsewhere.

We have just been fortunate
enough to secure a line of
color and are made from full 20
In the lot are all sizes from

stock this week a very special
12½ cents per yard. Ask to

rated for its splendid values in
can scarcely mention a color,
15c, 20c and 25c

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Thompson, of Langdon, North Dakota, who have been visiting friends in Napanee, Newburgh, Bath and Ernestown, left for Niagara Falls Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. McDunn, of Yarker, spent Sunday with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Alice Gibson and three children, of Napanee, left Tuesday, by Rideau Route, to Ottawa and then to Vankleek Hill to visit friends.

Mrs. Dr. Ealins and son Gray, of Toronto, arrived in town Friday by steamer to visit friends.

Mrs. Dr. Cowan and three children, of Napanee, and Miss Heck, of Prescott, returned to town last Friday after visiting friends in the west.

Some forty took in the Belleville excursion last Friday.

Dr. D. I. Smith, of Napanee, left for Kingston Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Miller and Mr. Zina Ham, of Napanee, took in the circus in Belleville on Monday last and met friends on the train.

Mr. and Mrs. Zara Vanluven, of Moscow, have taken charge of the Vanluven's residence while they are away on a tour through the United States.

Mrs. Ed. Huff and Master Harold, accompanied by Miss Pearl Grieve, left on Wednesday for Campbellford. Miss Grieve will spend her holidays there.

Mr. Gregory Thompson, of Woodstock, is spending this week in town.

Miss M. T. O'Brien left on Monday to spend the summer in Sarnia.

Miss Allie Otton spent a few days this week with friends in Belleville.

Mr. F. P. Douglas and daughter, Miss Stella, took in the circus at Belleville on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglas are taking a holiday trip this week, touching at various Canadian and American ports.

Mr. Hartley Lapum spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Ida Anderson, graduate of Rochester Hospital, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. Anderson, South Napanee.

Mr. A. E. Lott and son, George, of San Antonio Mesico, arrived on Sunday last on a visit to his father, Mr. George Lott, Newburgh Road.

Mrs. J. H. Clapp left on Monday for a three weeks' visit at Waubesahe.

Miss Edith Huff, of Rochester, arrived home on Friday last to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Huff.

Miss Ethel Mair arrived home from Melita on Thursday.

Mr. McGlew, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mr. John S. Hamm.

Miss Annie McCallum arrived home last week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. McCallum, opposite the depot.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Dopking and Mrs. J. D. Wagar were guests of Mrs. Ira D. Clark last week.

Mr. Morley F. Oliver, well known to many in Napanee, has a good position as druggist in Dawson City, Yukon.

Mr. Willis J. Campbell, of the Robinson Co. left last week on a fishing trip to the northern lakes.

Miss Lillian Hall left last week to visit friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parish, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. D. W. Spencer.

Misses Marguerite and Louise McGreer.

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Choice Meats.

We handle all kinds of Cooked Meats, including Fearman's selected Pea Meal Ham, Fearman's Three Star Hams—Tongue, English Brawn, Head-Cheese, Frankfords, etc.

Beef, Lamb, etc. away down in price.

Sugars at Same Old Price.

J. F. SMITH, EAST END GROCER.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Boufford, the escaped prisoner from the Kingston penitentiary has been seen near Brookville.

Coun. Waller and Mayor Rutten gave the street committee some pretty "hot shots" at the council meeting on Monday last.

The Gananoque base ball team defeated the Kingston Ponies at Gananoque on Tuesday by a score of 11 to 10 ten innings were played.

A full stock of hay fork rope and pulleys always on hand.

BOYLE & SON.

Probate of Captain Collier's will was taken out this week by Mr. John English the solicitor for the executors. His estate was valued at \$22,500.

Sir Thomas Lipton has again decided to challenge for America's cup, the boat to be designed by William Fife, and Robert Wringe to be skipper.

The mounted men, guns, horses, etc., of A. and B. batteries R. C. F. A., camped at the park on Saturday evening. They left for Kingston on Sunday.

The Perth car works were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. About 300 men are thrown out of employment. They will be rebuilt immediately.

Lord Russell, owned by G. W. Bell, Kingston, will start in the 2.29 and 2.25 classes at the Watertown races on July 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. The purses in

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.
163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA
2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6.00
A Gold Filling	1.00
A Silver Filling	.50
A Cement Filling	.25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50c

Try Garratt's Sundays.
Lord Kitchener is expected to reach London, Eng. on Saturday.

Maggie S. owned by Mr. E. Francisco, Napanee, has been entered in the Watertown races.

Japanese lanterns for camp and verandah, 5c, 10c, 15c, and 25c.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Edward Aikens, Deseronto, and Miss Edith Tumlin of the same place were married on Monday.

New lot of Souvenirs just arrived at Pollard's Bookstore, very neat, new designs, see them. Prices from 5c. to 35c.

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The Joy of Relief.
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friends in Toronto.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parish, of Colum-
bus, Ohio, are the guests of their daughter,
Mrs. D. W. Spencer.
Misses Marguerite and Louise McGreer,
of Montreal, are the guests of their grand-
mother, at Riverside.
Miss Nellie Casey, of Troy, N. Y.,
arrived home on Monday to spend the
holidays with her parents on Piety Hill.
Mr. A. E. Fish, of the King Shirt Co.,
Belleville, was in town on Saturday last.
Miss Lizzie McKenty, Erinsville, leaves
next week to spend a month with her
brother and sister in Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. T. S. Osborne and family, Winni-
peg, arrived Saturday to spend a couple of
months with her brother, John Gunn,
Deseronto Road.
Miss Alice Neilson, milliner at Peter-
boro, is spending her holidays in town the
guest of her mother, Mrs. Gordanier, John
street.
Miss Grace Pringle, of New York,
arrived in town on Tuesday to spend her
vacation with her mother, Mrs. Allan
Pringle, John st.
Mrs. Carlton Woods spent a few days
recently the guest of her sister, Mrs.
T. Woods, Northport.
Miss Nellie McHenry left last week for
Chicago, on a visit to Mrs. D. C. and Miss
Lillian McHenry, formerly of Napanee.
Mrs. William Dougan, Glenwood Springs,
Colorado, is on a visit to her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Henry Woods, Newburgh.
Miss Annie Allingham, of New York,
Miss Fannie Allingham, of Chicago, and
Mrs. Highland, of Watertown, are guests
of their mother, Mrs. Allingham, Adelphi
street.
Mrs. W. D. Bell and daughter, of Toron-
to, are guests of Mrs. Chinneck, Bridge
street, this week.
Miss Woodie Kent arrived home on
Thursday after spending the past three
weeks with friends on Wolfe Island.
Miss Edith McGonegal of Baldwinville,
N. Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. E.
Robinson.
Mr. Fred Douglas took a business trip to
Enterprise on Thursday.
Miss Frankie Webster is spending her
vacation with her sister, Mrs. George
Bush, Coneseon.
Mrs. R. Irving and daughter, Miss
Naomi, spent a few days last week with
friends in Belleville.
Mrs. A. J. Witham left on Wednesday
to join her husband in Toronto, where
they intend to reside.
Mrs. Hooper, Adelphi street, is spending
this week with friends and relatives in
Toronto.
Miss Helen Allen, of Napanee, left Mon-
day morning for Parry Sound to join her
mother and sister and spend the summer
together.
Mr. Frank Allison, of Deseronto, was in
town on Thursday.
Mr. John Marshall, of Kingston, spent
Thursday in town.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, of
Kemptville, are the guests of Mrs. L.
Underson, South Napanee.
Miss Edith Caton, of Toronto is the
guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N.
Caton, Centre st.
Miss May Caswel, of Tamworth,
arrived in town on Tuesday on a visit to
her cousin, Mrs. D. W. Lucas and other
friends.
Dr. Aull, of Winnipeg, on his way to the
Old Country, spent a few days last week
the guest of Miss Hattie Dracup, Hillside
Cottage. Dr. Aull is a brother of Mrs.
Archib Fairbairn.

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the solicitor for the executors. His estate
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15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. The purses in
these races are \$500 each.
Buy your binder twine before the price
advances. Plymouth twine is the best.
BOYLE & SON.
Annie, the thirteen year-old daughter of
Homer Miles, died on Sunday after a couple
of weeks illness of brain fever. The fune-
ral took place on Tuesday morning at ten
o'clock to the Eastern cemetery.
His Honor Judge Price has appointed
Tuesday the fifteenth day of July, at the
Court House, Napanee, at 9.30 o'clock, a.
m. for the hearing of the appeals from the
Court of Revision for the town of Napanee.
Frank Abrams and a companion from
the "Soo" were before the magistrate on
Thursday last. They were accused of
appropriating clothes from their boarding
house. The magistrate committed them
to gaol for 30 days.
As a result of the proclamation of
amnesty July 4th, the guard of American
soldiers has been withdrawn from the
house where Aguinaldo lived in Manila,
and Aguinaldo was told he was free to go
anywhere he pleased.
A benefit concert at the opera house on
Friday evening, July 11th, will be given by
Clifford B. Smith, late of the Marks Bros.
Company, assisted by Miss Mabel Worden,
Carl Daintree, specialty artist, and local
talent. "The Holy City" will be sung by
Mr. S. Smith. Admission 15c. and 25c.
Belleville July 6th—Word has been re-
ceived here of a serious accident to James
Johnson, brother of Ex-Mayor Johnson.
He was knocked down by a cab in London,
England, and for a time his life was dis-
paired of. Mr. Johnson was formerly
editor of the Ottawa Citizen and the
Kingston Whig.
A couple of fakirs, who were around
town selling picture frame varnish, were
before the Magistrate last week and fined.
They immediately left town. A lady on
John Street had a couple of picture frames
spoiled by allowing the fakirs to use their
preparation on them. She complained to
Chief Rankin with the above result.
Mr. Thos. Meagher was suddenly afficted
with a fainting spell on Thursday morning
while standing on the corner on Dundas
street watching the building operations.
He fell on the pavement on his face inflict-
ing a nasty cut on the chin, besides
bruising the cheek bone. He was carried
into the Royal Hotel and medical assis-
tance summoned. Dr. Simpson put several
stitches in the wound on the chin.
There certainly are some very good
sailors among the local yacht sports, but
not many of them can duplicate the circus
act performed by—. Recently "Buff"
hoisted sail and, after making them fast,
started out alone for a spin. The turn-
over act was very gracefully executed, and
with the nimbleness of one of the four-
legged specie, he clambered upon the
bottom of the boat without even getting a
foot wet. A meeting of the local yacht
sports will be called and a ping pong medal
presented.
The enterprising hardware firm of
Madole & Wilson ever anxious to efficiently
serve the best interests of the public have
secured the services of Mr. Wm. Jamison,
of Kingston, as foreman of their large and
increasing tin-smithing and plumbing busi-
ness. Mr. Jamison who is one of the best
plumbers and steam fitters in Eastern
Ontario has had a wide experience and has
made a specialty of sanitary plumbing,
bath room outfitting, steam and hot water
heating. His ability as a mechanic is
attested by leading architects of Kingston
and the surrounding district.

Try Garratt's Sundays.
Lord Kitchener is expected to reach
London, Eng. on Saturday.
Maggie S. owned by Mr. E. Francisco,
Napanee, has been entered in the Water-
town races.
Japanese lanterns for camp and veran-
dah, 5c, 10c, 15c, and 25c.
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.
Edward Aikens, Deseronto, and Miss
Edith Tumlin of the same place were
married on Monday.
New lot of Souvenirs just arrived at
Pollard's Bookstore, very neat, new
designs, see them. Prices from 5c. to
35c.
The work on Smith Bros. new store is
being hustled along. Pressed brick is
being used on the outside layer of the wall,
and will certainly make a fine building.
Until after the season's threshing com-
mences I will remain at home on Tuesday
Saturday forenoons to grind all grists on
hand.
JAR. A. CLOSE.
The private pullman car, valued at
\$20,000 belonging to the Boston Bloomer
Girls' base ball club has been attached for
\$1000 for alleged breach of contract at
Barre, Vermont. They are playing return
dates and a game will be arranged for
Kingston the last week in July.
This is the season people feel like spend-
ing their spare hours in a comfortable
hammock. We have them in all styles
and prices.
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.
Quite a number from this section visited
the Forepaugh & Sells Bros. show at King-
ston and Belleville on Saturday and
Monday. Those who went to Kingston did
not have a very enjoyable time as it rained
nearly all the time. A couple of Napanee
citizens had their pockets picked at Belle-
ville.
In this week's issue will be found
Wallace's Drug Store advertisement. Mr.
Wallace has recently purchased the drug
business of A. W. Grange & Bro. and in a
short time he intends to have the store
remodelled and a new front put in. If you
are in need of anything in his line give
him a call. Watch his ad from week to
week—it will pay you.
We have on hand a large variety of
ladies' watches, in gun metal and silver,
gold filled and gold. Beautiful designs.
Prices from \$3.00 upwards.
F. CHINNECK'S, Jewelry Store.
Old timers in Belleville, after reading
the case of Joshua Sandford, who was en-
tombbed in a cave in near Paris, are re-
calling the day, about fifteen years ago,
when John Farrell, a jovial old well-digger,
now gathered to his fathers, was entombed
in a well which caved in on him upon
George street, says the Intelligencer. The
well, which was situated on the property
of the late James Smith, was sixty feet
deep and forty feet of it dropped on old
John. Two stones providentially formed
an arch over his head, giving him a few
inches of breathing space, but the dirt was
so closely packed around his body that he
could not move even a finger. The
accident happened about 8 a. m. Gangs of
men worked frantically all day long, amid
tremendous excitement. George street
was packed with people. About 4 p. m.
the rescuers reached old John, who was
brought up in the bucket. Everybody
expected to see him, if not badly injured,
at least painfully hurt. Not a word did he
say till they got him on terra firma.
Then he jumped high in the air and clasped
his hands. "Och, byes," he said, "glory
be to God, I'm sound as a trout." And he
proved it by walking home afterwards
leaving the four doctors assembled without
a "subject" to work on.
Sudden change of temperature
is frequently the cause of colds,
coughs and irritation of the throat
and lungs. HOWARD'S EMUL-
SION of Norway Cod Liver Oil,
with Acidulated Glycerine is an
excellent remedy—25, 50 and 75
cent bottles at the Medical Hall,
Napanee.
W. S. DETLOR,

KITCHENER

AS A GENERAL.

The Silent Man
Who Ended
The Boer War.

This is a peculiar figure that steps forward to take its place in the front ranks in the March of the Conquerors. Even now, with the laurels of his achievements fresh, men acclaim him not nearly so much for what he did as for the way he did it. This is a conqueror whose men do not go mad with love and adoration of him when he rides over the stricken field.

A frightening, silent man—well fitted to go down in British history as the Silent Destroyer. Less man than soldier, less man than slayer, less man than machine—mark him as he moves through the dead routine of field survey, the dead routine of drilling hopeless native troops, the dead routine of a practice march—iron-jawed, wordless, expressionless, emotionless. Iron-jawed, wordless, expressionless, emotionless, mark him moving living men toward other living men on the battlefields. Dongola, Atbara, Omdurman! Move after move, check, checkmate! For all that any man knows this man moved other men, discarded them, took them, lost them with as calm method as the chess player loses and takes the chessman.

All the world saw the man, with his unreadable, still face, move to his place on the vast, bloody, chessboard of the Transvaal—a chessboard from which England's pieces were being swept fast; all the world saw him move the pieces. All the world saw the game still wavering, going here and going there, with England's pawns still being swept away.

AND THEN—CHECKMATE!

Look back a quarter of a century. In the Bible lands of Palestine, in Galilee, is a tall, gaunt, bony subaltern, with a hard face, burned black red, laying the lines of survey, mapping the country where a figure once went through the Passion for the world. Standing there on storied hills did that young Englishman, looking out over the scenes of the most wonderful history that ever was, see himself to be one day Lord of Khartoum?

Men who know him as well as he permits men to know him say emphatically, "Yes." They say that this man is a man consumed with ambition, consumed the more that he keeps his fires deep pent within him and does not let the world see so much as a gleam of their flames. They say that from his youth he moved steadily, unrelentingly, never to be turned aside, toward the prize that his ambition had marked out for him. If he did not dream of being Lord of Khartoum, he sure he dreamed, nay, knew, that he was to be a lord of men somewhere, somehow. Concerning all which speculation what reply will you get from Horatio Herbert Kitchener? No smile, no frown—nothing but that same level, still, unmoved glance that has been cast over drill grounds in little villages, over battle scenes and over crowds of shouting, enthusiasm-drunk multitudes, striking their ardor cool within them.

If any man in England had asked any other well-informed man in England twenty-five years ago:

"WHO IS KITCHENER?"

the answer probably would have been a polite shrug of the shoulders. There were ten times ten hundred young Englishmen like him scattered around the world and its seas, and

and, being a man himself, found the man in the weak-kneed levies before him.

He made such men out of them that in 1887 they made him commander in Suakin, and there are remnants of desert hordes yet who remember certain ensuing lean years. They remember yet how the gaunt man stepped calmly into their camp one night, unarmed and alone, and cheerfully flicked their sacred chief in the face with a riding whip in the midst of his spear bearers and gun carriers, because that sacred chief was just preparing to execute a British soldier who had been caught that afternoon. It was Kitchener, who, in 1890, was appointed Sirdar. And in 1898

THE SOUDAN WAS CONQUERED.

Before he could move to conquer the Soudan he had to conquer the Khedive. He did. The Khedive said something insulting about British officers. Kitchener rode up close to him and—the Khedive issued a general order praising the army and particularly its British officers. Queen Victoria made Kitchener a K.C.M.G. that time.

Then began the game of war. Impassive, passionless, uncommunicative, drillmaster, farrier, commissary and railroad engineer by turns, the silent man made plans and laid them to converge on one point. Many thousand instruments, bent by his supreme will, toiled blindly for him, not knowing whether they were working for a hopelessly stupid victim of dull red tape or a man with a colossal scheme, and, what is more not daring to try to know.

A year passed by and still the army drilled and the engineers planned, and instead of gun firing and sword clashing, the blows of pick-axes and the scraping of spades made monotonous music day after day. Foot by foot, mile by mile, a railroad began to crawl away from camp into the sim desert, sacred till then to Madhist raids and retaliatory expeditions by British soldiers that were little more effective than raids. There were to be no raids

MANY YEARS BEFORE.

And so he passed through the crowds of England when he returned home. He had aged a bit. Twenty-five years in Egypt, beaten by sands that cut the faces of the pyramids, will mark even the face of a Kitchener. But in all else, in expression, in manner, in attitude, he was the Kitchener who, as a subaltern, set forth to measure the land of Canaan; and he received the plaudits of a nation as he might have received the terse, perfunctory commendation of the official to whom he presented his maps of survey.

So, too, he went to South Africa. But there he met new men, men who wore uniforms for "fun," went to the front for "fun," talked of fighting as "fun." Now, if hard, earnest, still fighting soldiers do not love Kitchener and grow enthusiastic over him, it hardly was to be expected that dandies would. They didn't. Neither did Kitchener over them. Within a month England was flooded with letters that conveyed wails of disgust. "Kitchener is acting like an overbearing bully." "Kitchener is making himself hated everywhere." "Kitchener has offended every woman in Cape Town." "Kitchener is insulting volunteer officers of noble birth daily." To all of which Kitchener answered with—Silence.

It was noted that the wails grew less, however. But that was mainly because the wailers were being sent home as fast as ships could carry them. Some of them were sent to less comfortable places by the grim, homely Sirdar. They were sent to battle. Many of them died. He never showed by any sign that he was sorry or glad or relieved or indifferent. Just that level glance and that entire Silence.

"Kitchener is making a failure of it," rang the despatches. Silence. "Kitchener is to be superseded." Silence. "Kitchener is despairing of winning out." Silence. "Another appalling defeat for our arms." Silence.

Once he broke that silence. He sent a despatch—"Send me more men."

It was the march on Omdurman over again. Silence and work and silence—and then—the end.

Distracted Wife—"I'm going to the dentist's to have this tooth out. Just mind the baby till I come back." Husband (with alacrity)—"You mind the baby, Jeanne; I'll go and get a tooth pulled out!"

One day last summer, I was of kerosene, and having no oily ingredient at hand save fat I melted a quantity on the stove and to cause a pungent smell as about two tablespoonfuls turpentine to one pint melted tallow. This applied to the cows while warm, found it had a splendid effect warding off the flies, and what more, the weather being wet at time, found it to be the most lasting fly-preventive I ever tried. forms a scale or coat on the that withstands the attack of flies and for wet or rainy weather, proves to be much ahead of kerosene. The wet apparently increases its hesive qualities. But it is nasty, apply and takes a much longer time. A brush is not very good to use it with, so, for best effects, it is applied with the hand. Have tallow mixture and liquid warm apply to the withers, front belly, fore legs and horns with palm of the hand. The tallow mixture is withal somewhat dear, but only use it in wet weather and depend almost wholly on the kerosene spray.

FARMING FOR PROFIT.

The farmer who has an \$800 mortgage on a \$1,000 farm wants to get rid of his incubus, and the farmer who is free from debt wants to away a few dollars every year against the evil day that is sure to come. The mortgage cannot be raised by sprinting, nor the debt saved by spasmodic work and experimental farming there is no profit. If one sells milk or butter he should keep only good, and butter producers; it costs only as much to feed a "scrub" as one that returns three times much for its keep; if he keeps 100 pigs, he should keep the variety and keep them well, that carry most dollars under their skins. he grows fruits or vegetables for market, he should grow such as consumer wants and he should let them, when the consumer wants them, and above all things he should grow the largest quantity possible on a given space of ground. except for fertilizers, it costs as much to grow 100 bushels of potatoes on an acre of ground as to grow 100 bushels of corn. Some farmers find that the artificial fertilizers pay a profit of 100 percent on their cost. No farmer wants to lift a mortgage or a dollar can afford to work without them. Then no home-made fertilizer should be allowed to go to waste. No brush nor weeds should be allowed to grow up in the fence corners or in any space that can be cultivated, no apologies for it should be tolerated and while crops, such as roots or vegetables, are generally growing, the ground should be stirred over and again with cultivator or harrow. Farmers who work on these ought not to be troubled with mortgages or empty pockets.

VALUE OF CLOVER.

Compare a crop of clover, with a crop of wheat as it affects the fertility of the soil. If you plow under a crop of clover that will produce two tons to the acre, you will add to your land exactly ninety pounds of nitrogen. This nitrogen is appropriated from the free nitrogen in the air, and costs the farmer nothing. The wheat has not the power to do this. Nitrogen is worth, the commercial world, when you buy it in the shape of a fertilizer, about 18 cents per pound. If you have here, then, a gain of \$1 per acre. Take a crop of wheat the other hand, and you receive from your soil two pounds of nitrogen for every bushel of wheat. The straw which accompanies it twenty bushels to the acre you therefore take from your land 40 pounds of nitrogen, which at 18 cents per



the answer probably would have been a polite shrug of the shoulders. There were ten times ten hundred young Englishmen like him scattered around the world and its seas, and doing the work of the empire well or ill, and in either case unknown and unheeded, except for the heavy official machine that fed them out and checked them off and kept records of them as they gave bone and sinew and life for the thing that men call a Government and a country. His history up to that time was that of most of the other young men whom England sends away from home to build for her greatness. His father was a soldier of no very high rank. He managed to climb to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a dragoon regiment the Thirteenth, a good, hard-riding, straight-fighting band. Kitchener, the son, was born in Ireland, but he is more French than Irish, for Lieut.-Col. Kitchener was a Suffolk man and Mrs. Kitchener was a Chevalier and descended straight from French Huguenots. The boy grew up like all English boys of his class. One day he was sent away from home to learn to be a Royal Engineer. And an engineer he became and an engineer he remained and an engineer he is. A great, steady, unflinching piston rod of a man this—driving along in absolute consonance with the throbbing of the vast machine of fate. What is there in engineering that produces so many fighting men? We have had them here and England is full of them there. Certainly there was little in Kitchener's early surroundings to provoke fighting blood. As a Royal Engineer, he was trotted around in various unending peaceable lands to view them through the glass in his theodolite and measure them with a steel tape and otherwise disport himself. So we see him doing in the four years from 1874 to 1878. It is hard to conceive now that much of the topographical knowledge of the Holy Land that is possessed by the world to-day is owing to the work of the man who since then has been depicted in European prints, as a hanger of men, a slayer of babies and

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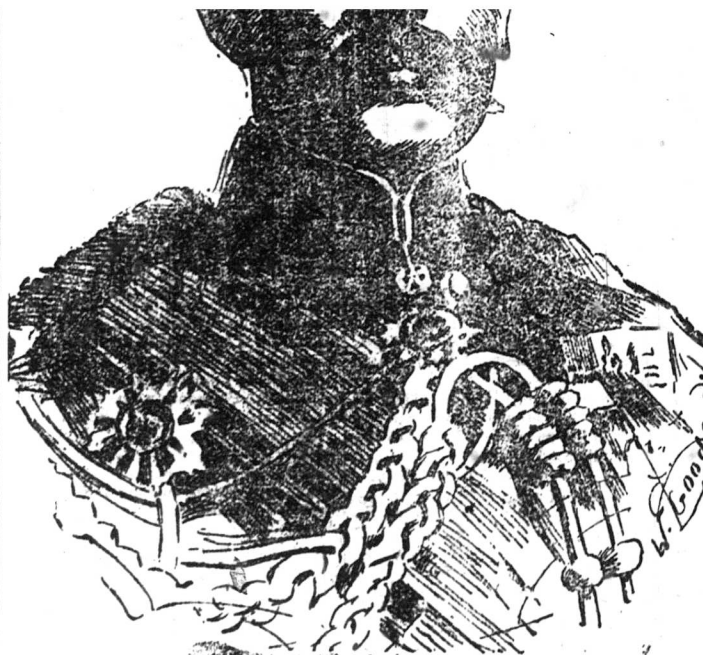
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A SCOURGER OF WOMEN

After Tel-el-Kebir saw the breaking of Arabi's power in Egypt, England had to take in hand the reorganization of the Egyptian army, so called by courtesy. Sir Evelyn Wood was appointed Sirdar (Commander). He demanded twenty-five British officers for the work. Being about as hopeless and unpleasant and unprofitable and unpromising a job as ever faced white men, there was a rush of young Britons. Kitchener was among them. He became an officer in the glorious army of the Khedive—one of that curious corps who worked loyally for the little brown ruler and were ready at any moment to knock his head off if they or dear old England didn't like anything that he did.

The Egyptian army was a band of underpaid, underfed, undertreated and undermined fellahs. It was an army without stomach, without heart and without backbone. It went forth to war only with a view to retreating at the earliest possible moment. It slouched and loafed and did not wash. It could not shoot. And Kitchener worked over those helpless reeds of broken natives and gripped them and squeezed them,



GEN. LORD KITCHENER.

with Kitchener. He meant to take no army out and bring a cut-up, starving, panic-stricken remnant back.

He meant to send no columns winding for miles through gorges, while at their rear the shouting followers of the Prophet were cutting out the waggon trains of supplies and ammunition. He meant to have no rushed camps, no sniping, no desultory.

HEART-BREAKING FIGHTING.

The march began. Day after day, week after week, month after month, the slow progress went on. Men worked all day to move trains and barges, they slept all night as securely as if they were in the heart of a friendly country. To a world waiting for glorious deeds this was gall and wormwood. Kitchener became a by-word for something that defied patience. This was not war. This was shopkeeping, farming, land measuring, anything but war. And Kitchener, the unlovely, who they say never looked at woman with tenderness or sentiment, heard the talk of the world as it drifted to him in his Nile camps. He listened to it with that level, unspeaking glance, and sent war correspondents back home with scant courtesy and less waste of time. That was his answer. In it no word was wasted.

And one morning, on Sept. 2, 1898 something happened in a far place called Omdorman, where there were gathered great hosts of brave Emirs and tall desert fighters and women of the harem and much treasure. And when the something had done happening the field was "white with jibbah clad corpses, like a meadow dotted with snowdrifts." Khalifa Abdullah, who had boasted that morning that Kitchener's head should roll before night where the brave Gordon's had rolled, was hiding. The fierce Osman Digna, the Sword of the Soudan, was fleeing with a handful of survivors. Along the river mounted British troops were cantering and spearing the dervishes who had escaped the bath of fire. The despised Egyptian troops, those same men who once had been sheep before the dervish wolves, were guarding 15,000 sullen desert dwellers, whose deserts were never to know their fierce forays again. And that night Sirdar Kitchener rode through the camp and he looked around him as he had looked around him at drill

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

FLY PREVENTIVES.

Last year I was able to keep up the milk flow through August, notwithstanding the fact that the falling off of milk at the factories was more serious than any year previous, principally on account of the flies, writes Mr. J. A. McDonald, P.E.I. I was no more immune from flies and dried-up pastures than any other locality, yet through August my milk flow was but 1½ pounds per cow per day less than in the flush of June pasture, and this with cows which calved in the spring. I used pure kerosene oil, and think it is the simplest, cleanest and most potent remedy among the many fly preventives in use. I use a common tin hand spray that holds one quart of liquid, and it is but the work of two minutes for each cow to spray them for flies every day. When flies are very persistent I spray twice, morning and night, as kerosene evaporates very quickly. One quart of kerosene is sufficient to spray ten cows once and costs 5 cents, or ½ cent per cow.

To test the value of the kerosene spray from an economical point of view, I have occasionally desisted from spraying. On these occasions the cows were pretty well covered with flies, though sprayed the previous evening. On the following morning the milk flow fell off an average of two pounds per cow and at night about three pounds from the daily average for the week. That showed a loss of five pounds of milk per day, notwithstanding the fact that the cows were fed an abundance of green feed at each milking. I am satisfied that a ½-cent's worth of kerosene oil and two minutes' time give five pounds milk, which to me is worth 5 cents. I have previously tried fish-oil and other ingredients as a fly-preventive, but find such oil mixtures are nasty to apply, and emit a disagreeable odor, besides attracting dust and sand on the cows' bodies.

der a crop of clover that will duce two tons to the acre, you to your land exactly ninety per cent of nitrogen. This nitrogen is appropriated from the free nitrogen the air, and costs the farmer nothing. The wheat has not the power to do this. Nitrogen is worth, the commercial world, when you to buy it in the shape of a fertilizer about 18 cents per pound. Have here, then, a gain of \$1 per acre. Take a crop of wheat the other hand, and you receive from your soil two pounds of nitrogen for every bushel of wheat. The straw which accompanies it twenty bushels to the acre you therefore take from your land 10 pounds, which at 18 cents amounts to \$7.20.

You have as a balance against twenty bushels of wheat at the market price. This is the fundamental principle of wheat and known as "Norfolk Rotation" so popular in the old country. It is a four year rotation with roots, barley and wheat in the order named. Many English farmers, by following rotation have not only retained fertility of their farms, but actually increased it, although constant cultivation for hundred years.

THE COW STABLE.

The platform on which the stand should be at least six inches higher than the floor. This gives drop enough so that the cow can lie down without getting manure. But cows will not clean if the platform on which stand is not of the proper level. It should project not more than inches beyond the cows hindquarters. It works well to have the platform ½ or ¾ inches higher than the end, as this allows the urine to off. It takes but little time to fix the stable. If too low the form can easily be raised by putting thicker pieces of timber underneath and if too long a saw will shorten it.

After the stable is fixed, the in and the milking all done the thing to do before leaving then the night is to clean out any manure that may have dropped. They were tied up, and then some sawdust or other absorbent on the floor below the drop. Soaks up the urine and when a cow is lying down, her tail will not come wet. Upon going out to mil the morning, cows stabled in this way will be clean and one will experience the unpleasantness of having a wet and dirty tail across the face.

BEST FOR THE EYES.

A Russian specialist has declared, contrary to the general opinion, electric light plays less harm with the eyes than other forms of artificial light. He bases his deductions on the fact that disease damage to the eye are proportional to the frequency of the closure of the lids. He found that the lids in a minute 6.8 times with candle light, 2.8 times with gas light, times with sun light, and 1.8 times with electric light.

Minister: "James, we must the flooring of the church renewed have observed dry rot terribly late." Elder (caustically): "hiv I, sir; so hiv I, especially in pulpit."

Ethel used to play a good deal the school. One day she had very quiet. She sat up prim behaved herself so nicely that, the school was over, the teacher marked: "Ethel, my dear, you a very good girl to-day." "Y I couldn't help being good, I d tiff neck!"

One day last summer, I was out kerosene, and having no other ingredient at hand save tallow, melted a quantity on the stove, d to cause a pungent smell added out two table-spoonsfuls turpentine one pint melted tallow. This I plied to the cows while warm, and and it had a splendid effect in uring off the flies, and what was ore, the weather being wet at the ne, found it to be the most last- g fly-preventive I ever tried. It ms a scale or coat on the hair at withstands the attack of flies, d for wet or rainy weather, ap- ars to be much ahead of kerosene. e wet apparently increases its ad- sive qualities. But it is nasty to ply and takes a much longer time. brush is not very good to apply with, so, for best effects, it must applied with the hand. Have the low mixture and liquid warm and ply to the withers, front sides, lly, fore legs and horns with the lm of the hand. The tallow mix- is withal somewhat dear, so I ly use it in wet weather and de- nd almost wholly on the kerosene ray.

FARMING FOR PROFIT.

The farmer who has an \$800 mortgage on a \$1,000 farm wants relief on his incubus, and the farmer who is free from debt wants to put away a few dollars every year against the evil day that is sure to come. The mortgage cannot be iced by sprinting, nor the dollars ved by spasmodic work and in ex- perimental farming there is rarely y profit. If one sells milk or but- r he should keep only good milk id butter producers; it costs near- s much to feed a "scrub" cow one that returns three times as uch for its keep; if he keeps pou- y, turkeys or geese or sheep or gs, he should keep the varieties, id keep them well, that carry the ost dollars under their skins. If grows fruits or vegetables for the arket, he should grow such as the nsumer wants and he should mar- et them, when the consumer wants em, and above all things he should ow the largest quantity possible a given space of ground. Ex- pt for fertilizers, it costs as much o grow 100 bushels of potatoes on a acre of ground as to grow 300. one farmers find that the artificial rtilizers pay a profit of 100 per- nt. on their cost. No farmer who ants to lift a mortgage or salt a llar can afford to work without em. Then no home-made fertilizer eed be allowed to go to waste, brush nor weeds should be al- wed to grow up in the fence or- rs or in any space that can be rtivated, no apologies for fences ould be tolerated and while the ops, such as roots or vegetables, enerally are growing, the ground ould be stirred, over and over ain with cultivator or harrow. rmers who work on these lines ight not to be troubled with mort- ges or empty pockets.

VALUE OF CLOVER.

Compare a crop of clover, with a op of wheat as it affects the fer- lity of the soil. If you plow un- r a crop of clover that will pro- ce two tons to the acre, you add o your land exactly ninety pounds nitrogen. This nitrogen is ap- propriated from the free nitrogen of e air, and costs the farmer noth- g. The wheat has not the power o do this. Nitrogen is worth, in e commercial world, when you go o buy it in the shape of a fertilizer out 18 cents per pound. You ve here, then, a gain of \$16.20 r acre. Take a crop of wheat, on e other hand, and you remove om your soil two pounds of nitro- gen for every bushel of wheat, and e straw which accompanies it. At venty bushels to the acre you there- re take from your land forty

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JULY 13.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xx., 1-11.
Golden Text, Luke x., 27.

1, 2. And God spake all these words, saying, I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

It was now the third month since they had been redeemed from the bondage of Egypt. They had come to Mount Sinai, and the Lord had offered to make them a peculiar treasure unto Himself above all people, a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, if only they would obey His voice. This they readily promised to do, and now we see them gathered about Mount Sinai, the mountain quaking greatly and covered with fire and smoke, out of the midst of which God speaks the words of our lesson to the people (chapter xix.). It was a day unlike any before or since in the history of the world. So wonderful was it that a people should hear the voice of God out of the midst of the fire that the fact is stated ten times (Deut. iv., 12, 15, 33, 36; v., 4, 22, 24, 26; ix., 10; x., 4). He first reminds them that their redemption from Egypt was wholly His doing, without any help of theirs, for "salvation is of the Lord" (Jonah ii., 9), and He never asks an unredeemed soul to keep His commandments. He often reminded them that He brought them forth from Egypt (Ex. vi. 7; Lev. xi., 45; xxii., 33; xxv., 38, 42; xxvi., 13; Ps. lxxxi., 10), which He called an iron furnace (Deut. iv., 20; I Kings viii., 51; Jer. xi., 4), that they might be His own people and serve Him.

3. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me. Since they were redeemed by the only living and true God to make Him a name on the earth in the sight of all nations, (II Sam. vii., 23; Isa. lxiii., 12, 14) therefore they were forbidden to have aught to do in any way with the goods of nations, idols of wood and stone, the work of men's hands (II Kings, xviii., 36, 37; Jer. x., 10, 11).

4, 6. I the Lord thy God am a jealous God.

God is called jealous just seven times. The other six places are Ex. xxxiv., 14; Deut. iv., 24; v., 9; vi., 15; Josh. xxiv., 19; Nah. i., 2, and in all but the last He is so spoken of in connection with the worship of idols. The word translated "jealous" also means to buy, purchase or redeem. We are redeemed to be a people for His own possession (Tit. ii., 14, R. V.), and He wants us all for Himself. Idols are works of men's hands, and it is surely silly to bow down to that which we can make, as if our own works which we have made could care for us. In Deut. iv., 15, 16, the reason for this second commandment is given. We are not apt to bow down to graven images, but if anything is tolerated in our hearts' affections that prevents our Lord Jesus from having first place we are grieving the Holy Spirit.

7. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

The name above every name must be ever hallowed as Jesus taught us to pray (Matt. vi., 9). Not only is all kind of so called profanity forbidden, but as the name stands for the character (Ex. xxxiv., 5-7), all that would in any way belittle the character of God must be carefully avoided. We are here to honor Him in every way and magnify His name,

THE SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

It Is Necessary to Have a Truly Developed Christian Heart.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bally, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Washington says: Rev Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Numbers vi., 24, "The Lord bless thee."

Last week I received an invitation. It came from one of the large colleges of the east. That invitation attracted me because it was sent by one of my old Sunday school scholars. As I held the square card in my hand I seemed to be standing again in the sacred room of the dear old Second Presbyterian church in Pittsburg. I could see this young man, then a little boy in short trousers, sitting at the feet of his teacher. I could hear the sweet young voices singing the old songs we always loved to sing. As I read between the lines of that invitation I soliloquized: "How time does slip away! My Sunday school scholar is now a grown man. Willie's name has been changed to William. He is no longer a child. Graduating from one of the greatest universities of the world, he is about to step forth to the battle of life a fully equipped recruit. He is about to take his position by my side in the ranks. We must hereafter look upon each other as brothers."

Then as I still read that invitation my study room changed again. I seemed to be a thousand miles away. I was walking through the long corridors of memory. It seemed to me as though I had gone back to the time when I myself, gowned and caped, was marching with the senior class to participate in the scenes attending my own graduation. The classmates who were then seated by my side have all scattered. Some are ministers, some lawyers, some doctors, some electricians, some merchants and some soldiers. They are living in the north and the south, the east and the west.

SOME ARE DEAD.

That graduation scene was a sad time for many of us. College affections are very strong. We young men knew that we should never be to each other the same again.

Then, as I sat in the quietude of my study with the hopes and anxieties of my own graduation day passing in review before me, I said to myself, "I wonder if some of the young people whom I know and love who are graduating from school or college this June month would not like me to come and sit by their side and tell them what the commencement exercises truly mean in their lives." I wondered as I sat there holding that invitation in my hand if I could not at this critical time of their lives say something to inspire them, to nerve them and to encourage them not only with faith in themselves, but also with faith in God, and I bowed my head over that white invitation and made this simple, earnest prayer: "O God, help me to say something that may be helpful to the young people who are graduating this spring and about to buckle on the armor of life. O Christ, may I be able to bring my young friends nearer to thee, so thou shalt bless them. May this plea be answered in the noble lives of these young men and women, which shall be consecrated to thee and thy service. For Jesus' sake I ask it."

and high schools and institutes of technology and schools of all sorts that the young man who has no education or a sadly defective one is mightily handicapped in the race of life.

Now, young people, while the university teachers have been developing your brain, in all probability the moral teachers, like your Christian father and mother and sisters and loved ones, have been developing your heart. By your training and your past religious life you know what is right and what is wrong. On the day when a young man, James Harper, left the home of his birth in Newton, L. I., his mother placed her hand upon his head and said: "Jimmie, you are now about to go into the great, wide world to make a success or failure. Remember my boy, you go from a Christian home and do not disgrace it. If you disgrace this home, remember that on the great day of judgment before God, I shall witness against you and tell God that you were brought up right and dedicated by our prayers to his service, and that you went to destruction of your own accord." You know just as much what you morally ought to do, as James Harper knew what he morally ought to do.

But there is another side to this thought. As you are hereafter to get your rewards if you do right, so if you neglect to do your duty, you shall also receive swift punishment. Heretofore you were only looked upon as a minor, a child. If you did anything wrong in the past, the world was very apt to pardon you, saying: "Well, it was the action of a silly boy or girl. The wrong was merely the result of a college prank." But from now on young graduates, remember the world does not look upon you as boys and girls. You are full fledged.

MEN AND WOMEN.

As full grown men and women you must take your positions in life and do a full man's and a full woman's part, and if you do wrong from now on the world will neither forgive nor forget your errors. Oh, to-day, as you must now begin to do a full man's or woman's work, I pray you seek the help of that God in whom your father and mother trusted and who is able and ready to help you also to perform well your part in the battle of life.

But as we grow older the years seem to have seven leagued boots. They grow so fast that they almost seem to be born with gray hairs. To the man in active life January seems almost to tread upon the heels of December, and spring and autumn seem to be twin sisters. My young friends, though you may hardly be out of your teens yet in the sense of which I speak you have already lived half of your life. During that first half you have had a hard struggle to get an education. At times you were almost in despair. But in answer to your mother's and father's prayers, and also to your own, God always came to your rescue. You were able to get through somehow. Here you are at graduation day. So, in the latter part of your life, if you trust God and do your best, he will surely see you safely through. You are going to have troubles. You are going to stumble over the hillocks of new made graves. You are going to have injustices practiced upon you. But if you will place your hand in the Divine Father's hand, He will never let you go.

the reason for it is that it affects the fertility of the soil. If you plow under a crop of clover that will produce two tons to the acre, you add four and exactly ninety pounds of nitrogen. This nitrogen is appropriated from the free nitrogen of air, and costs the farmer nothing. The wheat has not the power to do this. Nitrogen is worth, in commercial world, when you go out in the shape of a fertilizer it 18 cents per pound. You have, then, a gain of \$16.20 an acre. Take a crop of wheat, on your hand, and you remove a year's soil two pounds of nitrogen for every bushel of wheat and straw which accompanies it. At twenty bushels to the acre you therefore take from your land forty pounds, which at 18 cents amounts to \$7.20.

You have as a balance against this twenty bushels of wheat at the market price. This is the foundation principle of wheat and known as the "folk rotation" so popular in old country. It is a four years' rotation with roots, barley, clover, wheat in the order named. Many farmers, by following this rotation have not only retained the fertility of their farms, but have actually increased it, although in constant cultivation for hundreds of years.

THE COW STABLE.

The platform on which the cows stand should be at least six inches higher than the floor. This will drop enough so that the cows lie down without getting into trouble. But cows will not keep in if the platform on which they stand is not of the proper length. It should project not more than two feet beyond the cows' hind feet. It works well to have the platform four inches higher than the rear as this allows the urine to run off. It takes but little time to run the stable. If too low the platform can easily be raised by putting ker pieces of timber underneath. If too long a saw will shorten

the stable is fixed, the cows and the milking all done the last thing to do before leaving them for the night is to clean out any manure that may have dropped since they were tied up, and then scatter a sawdust or other absorbent on the floor below the drop. This keeps up the urine and when a cow is lying down, her tail will not become wet. Upon going out to milk in the morning, cows stabled in this way will be clean and one will not notice the unpleasantness of finding a wet and dirty tail swung across the face.

BEST FOR THE EYES.

A Russian specialist has decided, contrary to the general opinion, that electric light plays less havoc on the eyes than other forms of artificial light. He bases his deduction on the fact that disease and damage to the eye are proportioned to the frequency of the closure of the lids. He found that the lids close a minute 6.8 times with candle light, 2.8 times with gas light, 2.2 times with sun light, and 1.8 times with electric light.

Minister: "James, we must get the flooring of the church renewed. I observed a dry rot terribly of it." Elder (caustically): "So I, sir; so hiv I, especially in the pit."

Thel used to play a good deal in school. One day she had been very quiet. She sat up prim and saved herself so nicely that, after school was over, the teacher remarked: "Ethel, my dear, you were very good girl to-day." "Yes'm. I couldn't help being good. I dot a neck!"

ment is given. We are not apt to bow down to graven images, but if anything is tolerated in our hearts' affections that prevents our Lord Jesus from having first place we are grieving the Holy Spirit.

7. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

The name above every name must be ever hallowed as Jesus taught us to pray (Matt. vi, 9). Not only is all kind of so-called profanity forbidden, but as the name stands for the character (Ex. xxxiv, 5-7), all that would in any way belittle the character of God must be carefully avoided. We are here to honor Him in every way and magnify His name, for there are so many who blaspheme that worthy or beautiful or honorable name by the which ye are called (Jas. ii, 7). See God's abhorrence of everything that is merely outward in Isa. xxix, 13; Ezek. xxxiii, 30, 32, and in His condemnation of the Pharisees (Matt. xxii, 5). It may help some one if I pass on right here a word of explanation given to me by an aged and devout servant of Christ who is very familiar with Hebrew concerning a passage which long perplexed me: "Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name" (Ps. cxxxviii, 2). He said as I asked him concerning it: "Did you ever write a check? After filling in the amount what did you do?" "I signed my name." "Yes," he said, "and thus you magnified your word over your name. And the sense of 'above' here is 'over.' He has magnified His word by His name, and if we dishonor his word we ill treat His name."

8-11. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

This command takes us back to Gen. i, 1-3, the word "remember" pointing us to something before made known. The Sabbath was made for man, and the Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath (Mark ii, 27, 28). If, then, He is my Lord, the Sabbath is specially mine that on it I may have special communion with Him. In Isa. lviii, 13, 14, we are taught that we are to honor Him, not doing our own ways nor finding our own pleasure nor speaking our own words, and that thus we shall delight ourselves in the Lord. In Col. ii, 16, 17, we read that even the Sabbath is a shadow of things to come, perhaps referring to the keeping of a Sabbath that remains for the people of God, but which we can foretaste even here (Heb. iv, 9, 10). The word "Sabbath" means rest, and there is no rest but in Christ and in His finished work. We never find rest until we cease from all our own efforts, our own works and accept Him and the benefit of His great work of redemption. Then being saved by His blood, which includes His life, His death and His resurrection, we need to know the rest which comes by ceasing from all our works in the daily life as Christians and allowing God to work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. ii, 13).

The people who give tone to society seldom give anything else.

Mrs. Springs: "How careful your little boy is of his health! My boy is constantly running out in all sorts of weather, without his overcoat, no matter what I say. How do you manage?" Mrs. Briggs: "When my boy catches cold, I give him cod-liver oil."

Mother: "I suppose your father doesn't mean to do it, but he tries my patience very hard at times." Daughter: "Oh, I think papa is a pretty good man." Mother: "He is, my dear; but it is hard to think that after we have been married twenty years he still occasionally talks back."

sat there holding that invitation in my hand if I could not at this critical time of their lives say something to inspire them, to nerve them and to encourage them not only with faith in themselves, but also with faith in God, and I bowed my head over that white invitation and made this simple, earnest prayer: "O God, help me to say something that may be helpful to the young people who are graduating this spring and about to buckle on the armor of life. O Christ, may I be able to bring my young friends nearer to thee, so thou shalt bless them. May this plea be answered in the noble lives of these young men and women, which shall be consecrated to thee and thy service. For Jesus' sake I ask it. Amen."

I congratulate the young men and women who are graduating from the different higher institutions this June because now the financial struggle which many have undergone for the sake of an education is practically over. Here and there a young man who receives a college diploma may be the son of a rich father. He may have had during his scholastic career no ambition; he may have gone through school and college merely because his rich parents compelled him to go; he may have spent most of his time in idleness and only worked enough to just slip through the different examinations by what is known as "cramming."

WITH THE AID OF A TUTOR.

But such a young man does not represent the great mass of college graduates. For most young men and women the acquiring of a higher education has been a struggle, an awful financial struggle. Most of the college graduates come from humble homes, and the education of these young men and women represents intense sacrifice lasting through many years not only on their own part, but also on the part of their loved ones.

One day a classmate was looking very blue and depressed. I said to him: "What is the matter? Has anything gone wrong?" "Yes," he answered, "something has gone wrong, and awfully wrong. You know father and mother do not dress very well. As I went around the homes of the different boys and saw how well their parents dressed I began to be ashamed of my parents' wardrobe. Lately I have been upbraiding father for wearing such shabby clothes. Last night I again asked him to get a new suit. 'Why, father,' I said, 'you have not bought a new suit for three years, and mother's dress is so old and has been made over so many times that the needle marks make the cloth look like a wire netting all full of holes.' With that my father turned and looked at me. Tears came into his eyes as he said: 'Harry, I am sorry you are ashamed of the way your mother and I dress, but, my boy, I have not very much money and it is hard to get along. We do not dress as well as we might because we want you and your younger brother to be able to get an education at college. Harry, we do not dress poorly from choice. We are doing it for you and Charles.' 'Why, father,' added my classmate, 'I felt so bad when I realized all that my father and mother were doing for me that I wept and sobbed like a little child.'"

Again, I congratulate you, young graduates, because, while your intellect has been trained and modeled by the expert minds of a college faculty, your hearts have been spiritually influenced and helped during all these years by the prayers and the encouragement of godly parents. In this age for the specialization of talent it is absolutely necessary for a young man to have

A HIGHER EDUCATION.

The land is so filled with colleges

out of your teens yet in the sense of which I speak you have already lived half of your life. During that first half you have had a hard struggle to get an education. At times you were almost in despair. But in answer to your mother's and father's prayers, and also to your own, God always came to your rescue. You were able to get through somehow. Here you are at graduation day. So, in the latter part of your life, if you trust God and do your best, he will surely see you safely through. You are going to have troubles. You are going to stumble over the hillocks of new-made graves. You are going to have injustices practiced upon you. But if you will place your hand in the Divine Father's hand, He will never let you go.

He is able to deliver as well as to guide. To illustrate this truth Dr. Newton, the noted English divine, used to tell a wonderful story of various suffering. The scene was laid in the little German village of Ragenbach. One day a number of people were gathered in the large room of the village inn. As the party was merry-making, suddenly a huge dog appeared at the open door, the only door which afforded egress from the room. The monster's eyes were bloodshot; his long red tongue was protruding from the mouth; his lips were covered with

A MASS OF WHITE FOAM.

At a glance everyone saw that the dog was mad. Some of the guests were too frightened to even pray. From every lip went the cry: "Mad dog! Mad dog! My God, what shall we do?" With that the swarthy blacksmith rose. His arms were a mass of knotted muscles. "Stand back, men!" he cried. "There is need only of one man dying here. If necessary I will be that man." So, while the village blacksmith leaped forward and clutched the mad dog by the throat and bore the struggling beast to the floor, the assembled people made their escape. The mad dog buried his teeth in the arms of the blacksmith, but he would not let go until all his friends were saved. Then he flung the mad dog into the room, where the brute was afterwards shot. The brave blacksmith then went to his shop and took a long, strong chain. He riveted one end of that chain about his body and the other end about the anvil. Then he turned to his friends and said: "Now I am safe and can do no harm. Bring me food and water while I live. Keep out of my reach when I am mad. The rest I leave with God." Soon the awful paroxysm of hydrophobia was clutching at his throat. In nine days the brave blacksmith's agony was ended. God has made it possible for us all to live right for time and for eternity by sacrificing his only begotten Son for us. As the village blacksmith died in the chain which he had riveted to his own body, so Christ died for us upon the cross which he himself carried to Calvary.

Now, my young friends, who are about to graduate, I commit your earthly and heavenly life into the protecting care of your Divine Father. And as your days of learning are not closed, but have just commenced, as you go from college into the great school of life, I bid you perform your tasks well. If you will do this by the power of the Holy Spirit, there shall come a day when you shall be participants in another graduation scene. Then you shall have a diploma taken from the Lamb's book of life. That diploma shall be written in the blood of Jesus Christ. That diploma shall allow you to graduate from an earthly preparatory school into the great university of heaven, where higher lessons and nobler service await you and where you shall never cease to learn about the goodness of God and to sing the praises of Christ and his redeeming love.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

Eight postoffices were opened in the Winnipeg district during June. While drilling for water near the bay shore at Hamilton on Thursday a vein of gas was opened.

The assessment of Sault Ste. Marie has jumped to \$4,151,000, an increase of over 32 per cent.

The Port of Montreal Customs receipts are this year \$10,041,762, one million dollars more than collected last year, and fifty per cent. more than five years ago.

The children's monument to the Ottawa soldiers who fell in the South African war will probably be unveiled on the day of Lord Dundonald's arrival in Ottawa, and Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of the Governor-General, may be asked to perform the ceremony.

The population of Sault Ste. Marie—counting only householders and their families—according to the assessment returns, is 8,582, an increase of 2,299, over 25 per cent. in one year. These figures do not include Stelton's 1,800, Tagona's 800, and so on, so that the actual population of the SS and suburbs is probably 12,000 at least.

FOREIGN.

King Victor Emmanuel will visit the Czar this month, and will go to Berlin in August.

Grey has been decided on by the Kaiser as the color of the German army war uniform.

General Cronje, who was captured at Paardeberg, has taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain.

Swimming is in future to be incorporated in the curriculum obtaining in municipal schools in Berlin.

In 1898 the population of the Transvaal was something over 1,000,000—of whom only 250,000 were whites.

The Imperial Government proposes to expend £100,000 on harbor works to assist the fishermen on the west coast of Ireland.

Melen Grantley, an actress of New York, wants \$50,000 damages because her picture was printed in an advertisement of a brand of corsets manufactured there.

Mr. Paul Kruger, since he is no longer the head of a foreign Government, has received a bill of taxes amounting to 400 gulden from the Holland Government.

In the United States Senate at Washington Senators Bailey and Beveridge had a fight, in which the latter was choked because he would not retract a statement.

John M. Burke of New York, 90 years old on Thursday, celebrated the event by giving \$4,000,000 worth of property for the purpose of founding and endowing a convalescent home.

Progress is being made with the scheme for holding a British and Colonial Exhibition at Cape Town for a period of four months—November, 1903, to February, 1904.

Dr. W. W. Ransom of Pelphe, N. Y., has a horse that can add or multiply any number under ten. If he is asked the result of two times three the horse responds by lifting his left foot from the ground six times.

A conference of Russian oil producers and exporters has resolved to petition for a reduction of the present tariff in Russia for the carriage of Russian oil, to enable the Russians to compete with the American oil producers.

UNITED STATES.

Hungarians, about 8 per cent. Italians, and the rest are divided among Americans, Germans, French, Scotch, Welsh and Cornish.

By the liberality of Andrew Carnegie and of the family of Peter Cooper, the founder, the endowment of Cooper Institute has been so largely increased that ex-Mayor Hewitt is able to make the announcement that the entire building can now be devoted to the uses of education.

Dr. Francis L. Patton resigned from the Presidency of Princeton University recently, and Prof. Woodrow Wilson was unanimously elected to his place. Dr. Patton is a native of Bermuda, and a graduate of Knox College, Toronto. He will retain the ethical chair and engage in more literary work.

SHOOTS FOUR OFFICERS.

Two of Them Dead, Others Are Likely to Die.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says: The escaped convict Harry Tracy has just passed a red-letter day in his erratic career. He killed Policeman E. E. Breese, and fatally wounded Neil Rawley in the city limits, after having murdered Deputy Sheriff Charles Raymond of Snohomish County, and probably fatally wounded Deputy Sheriff John Williams of King County early on Wednesday. In his hopeless flight for safety, with no consideration for human life, Tracy covered probably 60 miles.

He was first encountered by a Seattle posse near Bothell, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Evidently the convict caught sight of his pursuers before they saw him. He had taken a commanding position in a clump of firs, and opened fire before he was discovered. He fired five shots in all. Raymond was instantly killed by one of the rifle balls. Another struck the raised rifle held by Williams, splitting it in four parts, and entered the deputy's breast. He will live, it is believed.

Governor McBride of this State, who is in the city with Adjutant-General Drain of the State militia, is taking the keenest interest in the case. He has offered a reward of \$2,500. This with other rewards offered by the relatives of the victims of Tracy's rifle brings a total of \$5,600.

The Governor, in addition to offering the reward, has ordered Adjutant-General Drain to send two troops of the State militia to aid the posses, the members of which are scouring all the northern suburban territory of Seattle.

Shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening, Tracy was located in the home of Mrs. R. H. Van Horne, at the southwest corner of Woodland Park. The news was conveyed to Fremont by a butcher's boy, who broke the intelligence just as Sheriff Cuddehe drove into the suburbs. The house was quickly surrounded, but Tracy deliberately fought his way through the guards, killing Policeman E. E. Breese and mortally wounding Guard Neil Rawley, and disappeared into the brush towards Ravenna Park. Sheriff Cuddehe twice had bead upon the desperado, but was unable to fire, for the reason that the fugitive had taken the precaution to walk between two impressed men, whose lives would have been imperilled had the sheriff fired.

CANADA GETTING TRADE.

Shipping More Grain Than United States Ports.

A despatch from New York says: The Canal Company of the Produce Exchange, which is working to have the question of the rebuilding of the

EXPORTING REGULATIONS.

RULES FOR SENDING STOCK TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Summary Which Will Be Found of Great Value to Our Cattle Men.

Breeders of pure bred stock desirous of sending stock to the United States, frequently write me for information in regard to the regulations governing the importation of Canadian stock into that country. For the benefit of such breeders the following summary of these regulations is given:

1. All animals imported into the United States from Canada must be accompanied by an affidavit made by the owner or importer, declaring clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz.: Whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settler's effects, or whether they are horses entered for temporary stay, as provided by the regulations. Said affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations, and who will notify the Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

Horses, 2.—Horses for breeding, racing, show and sale purposes, for grazing or for work must be inspected at the port of entry.

Cattle, 3.—Cattle for breeding purposes, milk production, grazing or feeding must be inspected and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that no contagious disease affecting cattle, excepting tuberculosis and actinomycosis, has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation. The owner must present an affidavit that said certificate applies to the animals in question.

4.—A certificate for cattle over six months old for breeding purposes, and for milch cows must also show that they have been submitted to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis, giving the date of testing, with the chart of reaction and a description of the cattle with age and markings.

5.—Any animals may be required to be inspected at the port of entry, and any animal showing symptoms of tuberculosis may be subjected to the tuberculin test, upon instruction from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Sheep, 6.—All sheep imported into the United States for breeding, grazing or feeding must be inspected and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that no contagious disease affecting sheep, has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation. The owner or importer must present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the animals in question.

Swine, 7.—All swine imported for breeding purposes, grazing or feeding shall be accompanied by an official veterinary certificate stating that no contagious disease affecting swine has existed in the district in which the swine have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation, and the owner or importer must present an affidavit that said certificate applies to the animals in question.

Quarantine, 8.—All cattle, sheep and swine for breeding purposes, grazing or feeding, when not accompanied by the required affidavits and

registered in the American books in the European books of record.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner

HIGHER PRICES OF LAND.

Settlers in the West Are Now Wringing to Pay Well.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: report has been in circulation during the last few days that a general increase of \$1 per acre in the price of C.P.R. lands is contemplated. T. Griffin, the company's land commissioner, stated on Wednesday that no change is at present intended nor any general change in the company's policy regarding prices. The policy has been to grade prices upward in accordance with increased value, the result of increased demand. Lands in Southeastern Manitoba and parts of Western Manitoba, which a year ago were selling at \$3 per acre, have advanced until they now schedule at \$5 \$6 per acre, and are selling freely at those figures. Lands in North Alberta and Saskatchewan, which were held recently at \$3 per acre are now at \$3.50. So soon as the company finds there is considerable margin between schedule price and the price settlers are willing to pay the price is sufficiently increased to check any tendency to purchase speculation. In some districts further advances will be found advisable at an early date, as the company's prices are generally well below actual values. That there has been a very general increase in values throughout Manitoba and Territories within the last months is evident. The average price which the company is now receiving is about 50 cents per acre greater than it was a year ago.

INDIAN RAID.

Attacked H. B. Co's. Fort at Stephen, B.C.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—The historic Hudson Bay Company's fort at St. Stephen, B.C., was recently attacked by Indians, half-breeds and thoroughbreds, many of them escaped felons. They killed the cook, chased the officials away, and made a charge on the store-house, the only entrance to the fort. They were met by a volley of bullets from the rifles manipulated by the Factor Board of the fort, a friend of the cook who wished to avenge his death and had taken place.

The Indians retreated, but for week made frequent sorties, charges in an attempt to get at liquor and stores. In the meantime a friendly Indian was despatched the nearest post for help. Police Officer McLean went from Quebec alone in disguise, as a posse of men would have been attacked perhaps murdered. Dressed as an Indian, he entered the rear of the fort and the three brave men of the fort made a night raid and boldly arrested three of the ring-leaders. They took their prisoners to civilization to be tried.

TREASURE FROM KLONDIKE.

Most of It Is Being Shipped San Francisco.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—The Canadian steamship Princess May arrived on Thursday night from Skagway with 200 passengers and no gold. She reports that the American steamers are loading with big treasure destined San Francisco and Seattle; that Canadian banks are purchasing the gold through their branches Dawson and shipping it to Sea in spite of the Federal Government assay and purchasing offices in Vancouver.

scheme for holding a British and Colonial Exhibition at Cape Town for a period of four months—November, 1903, to February, 1904.

Dr. W. W. Ransom of Delphi, N. Y., has a horse that can add or multiply any number under ten. If he is asked the result of two times three the horse responds by lifting his left foot from the ground six times.

A conference of Russian oil producers and exporters has resolved to petition for a reduction of the present tariff in Russia for the carriage of Russian oil, to enable the Russians to compete with the American oil producers.

UNITED STATES

Kansas has 600 more miles of railroad than the State of New York.

It is estimated that there are about 2,000 negro lawyers in the United States.

Crop reports are not only favorable, but in most cases warrant enthusiasm.

Alaskan salmon is worth more to the United States than the gold in the territory.

It is a curious fact that the first three Presidents of the United States married widows.

From 1870 to 1900 the population of the United States has increased from 38,558,371 to 76,303,387.

On the average the medical colleges turn out every year 5,000 graduates entitled to write M.D. after their names.

Nebraska was one of the first States to recognize the importance of keeping reliable records of the flow of its streams.

Four New York policemen were too drunk to stand alone when they appeared at headquarters for trial on charges last week.

The Hon. Michael Herbert, who is coming to the United States as British Ambassador is known to all his friends as "Mungo" Herbert.

Fifty per cent. of all the strikes in the United States are successful, 13 per cent. succeed in part, while 36 per cent. fail completely.

Among the great enterprises projected in the United States is an electric railway from Canada to the Gulf, to follow the Mississippi valley.

Secretary Root, by direction of the President, issued an order reducing the total strength of the United States army to 66,497, a decrease of 10,790.

The number of Mormons in the United States has more than doubled in a decade. In 1890 there were 144,000; in 1900 there were more than 300,000.

The biggest raft ever sent down the Mississippi is on its way to St. Louis. It contains 11,000,000 feet of logs, and requires two powerful steamers to handle it.

North Presbyterian church, at Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, New York, has been offered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a cost of \$185,000.

Eighteen thousand Union soldiers now sleep in the great cemetery in Arlington, Va., opposite Washington, the magnificent estate which was once the home of General Robert E. Lee.

There are 1,600 boot and shoe factories in the United States, employing 143,000 men, using \$170,000,000 worth of materials a year, and turning out products worth at wholesale \$261,000,000.

About six million women in the United States are wage earners or in business for themselves. Of these 20,000 teach school, 10,000 write, 1,800 preach, 6,000 practice medicine, and 14,000 are engaged in art and decorative work.

About 40 per cent. of the men employed in the Minnesota mines are Finlanders, another 40 per cent.

wounding Guard Neil Rawley, and disappeared into the brush towards Ravenna Park. Sheriff Cudihee twice had been upon the desperado, but was unable to fire, for the reason that the fugitive had taken the precaution to walk between two impressed men, whose lives would have been imperilled had the sheriff fired.

CANADA GETTING TRADE.

Shipping More Grain Than United States Ports.

A despatch from New York says: The Canal Company of the Produce Exchange, which is working to have the question of the rebuilding of the Erie Canal referred to the people at some date soon, have prepared a table showing the movement of the principal shipments for the week ending June 28, and comparing the amounts passing through Canadian ports and American ports. The committee observes that Canadian routes are drawing more and more American traffic away from American routes, and they hold that the rebuilding of the Erie Canal so as to carry 1,000-ton barges would lower rates, and rehabilitate the traffic of this port. The present Canadian routes that are cutting in to rail and canal shipments to New York are by way of Georgian Bay and the St. Lawrence river. The rate to Liverpool by this route is at present 1½ cents a bushel cheaper than by way of New York, and the Canadian shipments for the week covered by the committee's table were greater than New York's by 617,143 bushels, and greater than those of all the chief American ports on the Atlantic by 259,459 bushels. The figures of 1½ cents a bushel are on the basis of the minimum rate arranged by the new shipping combine, recently announced.

It is shown by the table for the week ending June 28 that the grain shipments from Montreal amounted to 710,322 bushels, while the total for New York was 385,122 bushels. The total shipments of all grains by way of Canadian ports for the week were 1,002,265 bushels, against 742,806 by American ports.

BETTER CONDITIONS.

India's Famine Districts Not So Bad.

A despatch has been received in London from the Governor-General of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, saying that better conditions prevail in the famine districts of India than have been indicated by the recent press reports. There have been heavy rains in the Assam, Burmah, and Coas Districts, useful showers have fallen in the Rajputana region and in Upper India, but more rain is needed in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, and the Berar Territory. The number of persons now given relief amounts to 430,000, which is a decrease of 20,000. A further fall of rain would probably result in a large decrease in the number now being relieved. The people receiving relief are generally in good physical condition. The advance of the monsoon in Western India is awaited with some anxiety.

MONTREAL'S POPULATION.

Now Estimated That It Approximates 275,000.

A despatch from Montreal says: Montreal's population approximates 275,000 souls, according to the figures of the new city directory, which has just been completed. This shows an increase over the figures given by the Government census. The directory returns give a total population of 333,861 for the city and suburbs, the population of the latter being estimated at 58,561.

must present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the animals in question.

Swine, 7.—All swine imported for breeding purposes, grazing or feeding shall be accompanied by an official veterinary certificate stating that no contagious disease affecting swine has existed in the district in which the swine have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation, and the owner or importer must present an affidavit that said certificate applies to the animals in question.

Quarantine, 8.—All cattle, sheep and swine for breeding purposes, grazing or feeding, when not accompanied by the required affidavits and certificates, must be detained in quarantine for one week at the expense of the owner or importer, under the supervision of the inspector in charge. Animals found to be free from disease at the end of this time will be released.

Transportation, 9.—All cars used in the transportation of animals must be first thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected by whitewashing with a mixture of lime and carbolic acid before the animals are placed therein. Shippers must see that this is done before the animals are loaded, as unless these regulations are complied with the cars will not be admitted to the United States.

The regulations of the Treasury Department of the U. S. direct as follows:

Registration, 10.—No animal for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in the form hereafter given, showing the animal to be pure bred and that it has been admitted to full registry in the American book of record established for that breed, and that its sire and dam and grandsires and granddams were all recorded in a book of record established for the same breed. An affidavit by the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in the said certificate of record and pedigree, must be presented.

Unless the certificate of record and pedigree is produced the animal shall be considered dutiable. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals, duties shall be estimated thereon and deposited, and the animals delivered to the importer, who may within ten days file a written stipulation with the collector to produce the requisite certificate within six months from the date of entry; whereupon final liquidation of the entry will be suspended until the production of the certificate or the expiration of the six months. Upon the production of the certificate in due form within six months from the date of entry the amount deposited shall be refunded.

Form of record and pedigree to be used for imported animals:

Pedigree ofSireSire
No.No.No.
Dam
No.
DamSire
No.No.
Dam
No.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct pedigree of.....No.....
That this animal is pure bred and has been duly registered in the
.....which is the book of record controlled by this Association for thebreed of
Dated at190

Sgd.
Sec'y of
None of the Canadian stud herd or flock books are recognized by the United States Government, and in order to secure free entry for breeding purposes, all animals must be

TREASURE FROM KLONDIKE

Most of It Is Being Shipped San Francisco.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C. says:—The Canadian steam Princess May arrived on Thursday night from Skagway with 200 passengers and no gold. She reports that the American steamers are loading with big treasure destined San Francisco and Seattle; that Canadian banks are purchasing the gold through their branches Dawson and shipping it to Sea in spite of the Federal Government assay and purchasing offices in Vancouver.

The word is also brought out that Chinamen have made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the Klondike. A large number struck W. Horse. They were called upon by vigilance committee and told to throw on a moving freight train and they were lifted into the train after struggling and wildly protesting against the treatment. At 11 o'clock, United States Customs officials hustled them to Skagway, where they boarded Canadian steamers British Columbia.

STATE DEPARTMENT BUSY

7,000 Documents Pass Through Correspondence Branch.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The work in the State Department is rapidly increasing. From January 1st to June 30th over 7,000 documents passed through the correspondence branch of the department, a number which has only once exceeded in any twelve months since the day of Confederation. To a large extent this is due to legislation of this year. The chief in the method of granting letters patent of incorporation has become most popular, and has been cause of a large increase in the correspondence. Another act of session which has been productive much correspondence is that which compels all officers before whom letters of naturalization are taken out to report the same to the Secretary of State. Hitherto there has been no registration of those becoming naturalized. Now they are listed in Ottawa. This last act defective in one important point that it provides in no way for naturalization of people in the Yukon Territory. It is still impossible to become a British subject in that territory.

MOBBED GERMAN TEACHER

Polish Children Give Evidence of Bitter Feeling.

A despatch from Berlin says: A symptom of the bitterness of Polish feeling against the Germans has been exhibited in the Village Juschken, near Graudenz, West Prussia. All the boys in the school (a signal from the largest boy) rebuffed the school teacher, a man named Borchert, and mauled him severely. The teacher grabbed a stick and so effectively that he beat off young assailants, who ran hither where they were warmly welcomed. The school administration, of course, regarded the attack as having been instigated by the parents, who Juschken and other localities, has been intimidating German teachers.

RETURNING HOME.

First Batch of Boer Prisoners Reaches Cape Town.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—The steamship Canada arrived on Wednesday with 400 Boers, who were formerly prisoners on the land of St. Helena, on board. Canada is the first transport to bring former Boer prisoners back South Africa to reach here.

Registered in the American books or
the European books of record.
F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

HIGHER PRICES OF LAND.

Settlers in the West Are Now Willing to Pay Well.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A report has been in circulation during the last few days that a general increase of \$1 per acre in the price of C.P.R. lands is contemplated. F. J. Griffin, the company's land commissioner, stated on Wednesday that no change is at present intended, or any general change in the company's policy regarding prices. The policy has been to grade prices upward in accordance with increased value, the result of increased demand. Lands in Southeastern Manitoba and parts of Western Manitoba, which a year ago were selling at \$3 per acre, have advanced, until they now schedule at \$5 to \$6 per acre, and are selling freely at those figures. Lands in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, which were held recently at \$3 per acre, are now at \$3.50. So soon as the company finds there is considerable margin between schedule price and the price settlers are willing to pay, the price is sufficiently increased to check any tendency to purchase for speculation. In some districts further advances will be found advisable at an early date, as the company's prices are generally well below actual values. That there has been a very general increase in values throughout Manitoba and the territories within the last six months is evident. The average price which the company is now receiving is about 50 cents per acre greater than it was a year ago.

INDIAN RAID.

Attacked H. B. Co's. Fort at St. Stephen, B.C.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—The historic Hudson Bay company's fort at St. Stephen's, B.C., was recently attacked by Indians, half-breeds and thoroughbreds, many of them escaped felons. They killed the cook, chased the officials away, and made a charge on the store-house, the only entrance to the fort. They were met by a hail of bullets from the rifles manipulated by the Factor Board of the fort, and a friend of the cook who wished to avenge his death and had taken his place. The Indians retreated, but for a week made frequent sorties and barges in an attempt to get at the quor and stores. In the meantime a friendly Indian was despatched to the nearest post for help. Police Officer McLean went from Quessnell in disguise, as a posse of police would have been attacked and perhaps murdered. Dressed as an Indian, he entered the rear of the fort, and the three brave men of the fort made a night raid and boldly arrested three of the ring-leaders. They took their prisoners to civilization to be tried.

TREASURE FROM KLONDIKE.

Lost of It Is Being Shipped to San Francisco.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—The Canadian steamship Princess May arrived on Thursday night from Skagway with 200 passengers and no gold. She reports that the American steamers are following with big treasure destined for San Francisco and Seattle; that the Canadian banks are purchasing all he gold through their branches in Dawson and shipping it to Seattle in spite of the Federal Government assay and purchasing offices in Vancouver. The word is also brought down that Chinamen have made an unsuc-

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 8.—Wheat—Red and white are quoted at 76c to 77c middle freights. Goose is steady at 68c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 75c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is firmer at 82c for No. 1 hard Goderich or Port Huron, at 88c for No. 1 hard, 86c for No. 1 northern and 84c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit. Flour—Is steady at \$2.92½ for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.25 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.60 to \$3.90 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto. Millfeed—Steady for shorts at \$20 for cars and steady for bran at \$16 in bulk middle freights. Barley—Is nominal at 52c for cars of No. 2 east. Corn—Steady. No. 2 yellow sold to-day at 61c west and No. 2 mixed is quoted at 60½c. Oats—Are dull at 43½c to 44c for No. 2 white middle freights. Peas—Are dull at 76c middle freights, and white eyes at 83c.

PROVISIONS.

There is a strong demand for all hog products and the market remains firm. Pork—Canada short cut, \$23.50; heavy mess, \$21.50 to \$22; clear shoulder mess, \$10. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11½c; hams, 13½c to 14c; ribs, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 14½c to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c and pails 11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Offerings of dairy are very liberal and very mixed. There is, however, a large amount of choice stuff offering. Creameries are in good demand. Prices are steady. Creamery prints, 19½c to 20½c do solids, 19c to 19½c. Dairy tubs and pails, choice, 15c to 16c do medium, 13c to 14c do pound rolls, choice, 15c to 16c Eggs—The market is steady, with a good demand at 15c. Potatoes—Are growing scarcer, and prices are higher at 95c to \$1 on track here and \$1.10 to \$1.15 out of store. Poultry—Offerings are scarce and demand is small. Prices are steady at 10c to 12c for turkeys, 60c to 90c for chickens and \$1 per pair for ducks. Baled Hay—Is steady at \$10 on track here for No. 1 timothy, with fair demand and liberal offerings. Baled Straw—Is steady at \$5 on track here. Offerings are liberal and demand is fair.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, July 8.—Flour firm. Wheat spring quiet but firm; No. 1 northern earlows, 80½c; winter weak; No. 2 red, 82½c. Corn steady; No. 2 yellow, 71c; No. 3 do, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 70c; No. 3 do, 69½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 58½c; No. 3 do, 57½c; No. 2 mixed 55c; No. 3 do, 54½c. Rye, No. 1 in store, 62c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, July 8.—Close—Wheat, on passage buyers indifferent operators. Maize, on passage firm but not active. Wheat—English country mar-

THE KING WAS THE HOST

Hundreds of Thousands Enjoy the Bounty of Their Sovereign.

A London despatch says: All the public jubilation which was expected to attend the coronation, with a genuine spirit of thankfulness added, was concentrated on Saturday in the festivities connected with the King's dinner to the poor of London. Fully a million persons either partook of the Royal hospitality, or witnessed this, the greatest feast ever provided by a single man.

Great crowds rejoiced at the announcements that London most of all longed to hear, namely, that the King had passed safely the great danger which for three weeks had threatened his life. Joy and thankfulness never found more enthusiastic expression than London's humblest citizens put into their cheers, and there was a note in their constant singing of "God Save the King" that somehow was a little different from any ever heard before.

Every great hall, and several of the most beautiful of the smaller parks of London were utilized for this monster feast, tickets for which had been distributed for a month past by central and local committees of church and charitable societies, etc. It was attempted to fix the scale of eligibility on the basis of those families whose combined income was \$6 per week; married couples with one child whose income was \$5 per week, and families of two, whose income was \$4.50, and single persons whose wages amounted to \$3 per week. The arrangements broke down to some extent in certain districts, and many persons who were eligible did not succeed in partaking of the feast. But, on the whole, the selections were well made. It goes without saying that every one invited accepted, and for the most of them it was the time of their lives.

IN BISHOP'S PARK.

The largest gathering of all was in Bishop's Park, Fulham, where 14,000 persons sat down in thirteen large tents which sheltered them from the hot rays of the sun. Three or four of these shelters were marked "temperance tents," and these were occupied chiefly by women and children.

It was a really respectable-appearing gathering. There were many cases of attempts at neatness and personal adornment, which were almost pitiful. Poverty, where it was apparent, showed more in the faces of the people than in their attire, and the joy of the occasion went far to disguise even that.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived just at the hour that it had been announced the feast would begin, and it is the simple truth to say that every one at the tables showed greater interest in seeing and cheering the Royal visitors than in the great supply of edibles heaped before them. They sang and shouted and cheered like mad for the few minutes that the members of the Royal family remained.

Then they fell to in perfect decorum: until the beef, potatoes, plum pudding, ale, beer, and lime juice had been consumed. They admired the King's gift of souvenir earthen-

ware cups, which were inscribed:—"The King's Coronation Dinner, Presented by His Majesty, July, 1902."

The people reached a high pitch of enthusiasm, oddly enough, when the cheese arrived. This seemed a special luxury to most of them. "Here, missie, here missie," they shouted to the young ladies who acted as waiters, and scrambled for extra pieces.

This was as nothing, however, to the excitement when the boxes of chocolate came. The consignment was a little late in arriving. Two waggons drove up laden with flat tin boxes. Instantly there was a great rush from all parts of the ground. The waiters and police were helpless, and good naturedly pitched boxes by the hundreds into the clamoring throng. The scramble was not seriously violent, and was taken in good part by all. Then the perspiring throng gorged themselves, but appeared to be supremely happy.

They trooped off to another section of the park where scores of entertainers from the music halls and theatres amused them, and remained there for hours during the warm afternoon.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

King Edward sent a message to Lord Mayor Dimsdale expressing regret at his inability to carry out his original intention of visiting the people who were his guests. He said he had deputed members of the royal family to represent him at as many dinners as possible, and expressed the hope that the guests would enjoy themselves.

Their visiting duties kept the royal family busy. The Duke and Duchess of Fife looked in at the great hall of the Law Courts, where 800 persons were being fed. Thence they went to Floral Hall, Covent Garden. The Duchess of Argyll visited Olympia and other centres in Paddington. The Duchess of Albany went through the southeast district, and Princess Christian the factory section of North London, where 10,000 persons were fed under one roof.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who had charge of the committee, received this message from the King, dated at Buckingham Palace, when the gayety was at its height:—"How is the dinner at Fulham getting along?"

His reply was simply:—"Glorious," and that rightly describes this great feast all over London.

There were distributed altogether 350,000 pounds of cooked meat, 250,000 pounds of potatoes, the same number of loaves of bread, 1,000,000 ounces of cheese, 125 tons of pudding, 36,000 gallons of beer, 150,000 pints of ginger beer, and 75,000 pints of lime juice.

The usual menu was cold beef and mutton, fruit, tarts, and pudding. In some districts pickles were added to the bill-of-fare. The King's health was drunk heartily from the souvenir earthenware cups.

The entertainers included every class, from Suzanne Adams to Pan Leno. Mmc. Nordica and Minnie Palmer entertained the diners at Marlborough.

ANXIOUS FOR CORONATION.

His Majesty Desires that It Take Place at an Early Date.

It is reported that by the King's desire his coronation will take place

LANSDOWNE'S RECEPTION.

Indian Princes Attend in Gorgeous Robes.

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EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, July 8.—Close—Wheat, on passage buyers indifferent operators. Maize, on passage firm but not active. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday quiet, French coun- try markets firm.

Paris, July 8.—Close—Wheat, tone quiet; June 24f 35c, September and December 20f 95c. Flour quiet; July 31f 10c, September and De- cember 27f 95c.

London, July 8.—Close—Mark Lane miller market—Wheat, foreign some- what firmer, English nominally un- changed; maize, American nothing doing. Danubian steady; flour, American firm and rather dearer, English steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 8.—Receipts at the cattle market to-day were 90 loads, with 1,240 head of cattle, 1,975 sheep and lambs, 828 hogs, and 157 calves. The only class for which there was a good market to-day was the choicest butcher cattle. Prices for this class were firm, but the supply was small, very few really good cattle, either in butcher or export, being in the market. The best butcher's sold at \$5.25 to \$5.60. There were two or three good loads of export sold at \$5.85 to \$6.37½ and \$6.45. Outside of these there was very little done in the export class, buyers not being very eager to take the cattle at the prices asked. The general run of butchers' cattle were decidedly easier, selling from \$3.50 to \$4.25. Too many grassy unfinished butchers' cattle are offering, and too many light stockers to keep prices up. The latter class, from 500 to 900 lbs., are selling at from \$3.75 to \$4.25. There was a rather heavy run of sheep and lambs, and prices for the week, with the prospects lower. Good calves are worth 3½¢ to 5¢ per pound. Good milch cows were a little easier, selling at \$25 to \$27. Hogs were firmer at \$7 for best and \$6.75 for light.

Export, choice	\$6.25 to 6.37½
Export cattle, light	5.25 to 6.00
Bulls, export, heavy	5.00 to 5.75
cwt.	5.00
Feeders, light, 800	4.25
lbs. and upwards	3.75
Stockers, 400 to 800	3.00
lbs.	3.00
Butchers' cattle, choice	5.00 to 5.50
Butchers' cattle, medi-	4.50 to 4.75
um.	5.25
Butchers' picked	3.25 to 4.00
Butchers' bulls	2.25 to 3.00
Light stock bulls	2.25 to 3.00
cwt.	25.00
Milch cows	7.00
Hogs, best	6.75
do., light	3.65
Sheep, export, cwt.	2.75
Bucks.	2.50
Culls, each.	2.00
Spring lambs, each	2.50 to 3.50
Common rough cows	2.50
and bulls	3.50

TO HELP UNCLE SAM OUT.

Thousands Want to Fight in the Philippines.

A despatch from Johannesburg says:—Thousands of irregular officers and men are offering their services to the American Consul to fight in the Philippines.

begin, and it is the simple truth to say that every one at the tables showed greater interest in seeing and cheering the Royal visitors than in the great supply of edibles heaped before them. They sang and shouted and cheered like mad for the few minutes that the members of the Royal family remained.

Then they fell to in perfect decorum until the beef, potatoes, plum pudding, ale, beer, and lime juice had been consumed. They admired the King's gift of souvenir earthen-

ANXIOUS FOR CORONATION.

His Majesty Desires that It Take Place at an Early Date.

It is reported that by the King's desire his coronation will take place at the earliest date possible. The ceremony will be much quieter than was originally intended, and its religious character will be strongly emphasized. The representatives of foreign Governments who will attend will to a great extent be restricted to Royal personages intimately connected with the Royal family.

The newspapers regard Wednesday's bulletins concerning the condition of the King as being favorable. They ascribe His Majesty's discomfort to the healing of the wound, which is large and deep. It is necessary to keep the drainage tubing and antiseptic gauze at the bottom of the wound until the new tissue gradually fills up the cavity. It is expected that the pain will become less as the raw surface becomes covered with granulation containing no nerves.

His Majesty now takes light nourishment with keen enjoyment. He is allowed a light cigar a day. He evinced the greatest interest in the arrangements for Tuesday's review of the colonial troops, and he was eager that his people should be in some way compensated for their disappointment because of the postponement of the coronation.

LAND SALES IN THE WEST.

Big Increase Reported by Department of C.P.R.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department reports 257,644.58 acres sold during June for \$954,786.39, making an average price per acre of \$3.67. The sales in June, 1901, were only 50,168.03 for \$161,352.28, averaging \$3.21 per acre. This shows an increase of land sold of 207,476.55 acres, or over four hundred per cent., and in the price received of \$784,434.11. The average price per acre is only increased 46 cents.

F. T. Griffin, land commissioner, declined to furnish the customary report of sales for the month of the Canadian Northwest Land Company, saying that if it were given out, it could be only by the Toronto office. He would give no reason for this change, and would do no more than state that the sales have been satisfactory. It has been rumored here that they have sold a number of very large blocks.

HUNGARIANS COMING.

Proposal to Send Out a Colony of These Settlers.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Count Esterhazy, of Hungary, had an interview on Thursday with Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R. The count is desirous of sending Hungarians to settle in the Northwest, and will visit the Canadian wheat belt before returning home. Count Esterhazy believes the climate of Canada is particularly well adapted for his countrymen, who, he says, are frugal and industrious, and would make good settlers.

000,000 ounces of cheese, 120 tons of; pudding, 36,000 gallons of beer, 150,000 pints of ginger beer, and 75,000 pints of lime juice.

The usual menu was cold beef and mutton, fruit, tarts, and pudding. In some districts pickles were added to the bill-of-fare. The King's health was drunk heartily from the souvenir earthenware cups.

The entertainers included every class, from Suzanne Adams to Pan Leno. Mme. Nordica and Minnie Palmer entertained the diners at Marlborough.

LANSDOWNE'S RECEPTION.

Indian Princes Attend in Gorgeous Robes.

A despatch from London says: The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his wife gave a most brilliant reception on Tuesday night in honor of the coronation guests. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the Crown Prince of Siam, the Papal and Japanese Envoys, King Lewanika, of Barotseland, and the Indian princes who are visiting London. The latter were attired in gorgeous robes, and made a great display of jewelry. The Duchess of Marlborough, wearing robes of pearls, was among the guests.

LARGE SURPLUS.

Newfoundland Is In a Very Prosperous State.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—The colonial revenue for the financial year ended June 30 is the largest in the history of the colony. It amounts to almost \$2,200,000, and is \$120,000 in excess of the revenue for the preceding fiscal year. A large surplus is certain, but the exact amount cannot be ascertained. The financial condition of the colony was never better than it is to-day. The Customs-house receipts at the port of St. John's for the last quarter reached \$550,000, a sum largely in excess of previous receipts. The local loan for public works, which was floated Monday, was subscribed four times over, and the offers went above par.

CORONATION DAY.

October 2 the Day Provided All Goes Well.

A despatch from London says:—It is believed that owing to the King's improved condition the number of bulletins will be reduced, and that the physicians will probably issue but one statement each day. It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury, the Prime Minister, and the physicians in attendance on King Edward, have had a conference in regard to the date of coronation ceremonies. The medical men stated that provided all goes well the earliest date that could be set would be Thursday, October 2. It is now understood that that is the date provisionally in mind of the authorities.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

315,056 Vessels Entered Ports of Britain During 1901.

A despatch from London says:—A report issued on Friday shows that during the year 1901 a total of 315,056 British vessels entered the ports of the United Kingdom, a tonnage of 83,300,483. During the same period 310,537 British vessels cleared from English ports, with a tonnage of 82,878,106. In the same year 36,061 foreign vessels entered ports of the United Kingdom and 35,301 cleared, with a tonnage respectively of 20,609,638 and 20,826,074.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out."
Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

PROTESTS.

The following protests have been up to this date entered:

AGAINST CONSERVATIVES.

Centre Bruce—Hugh Clark.
West Wellington—James Tucker.
West Hamilton—Maj J. S. Hendrie.
Addington—James Reid.
Centre Simcoe—H. Dayidson.
Frontenac—John S. Gallagher.
Glengarry—Wm. D. McLeod.
South Huron—Henry Ellber.
East Hamilton—H. G. Carscallen.
South Waterloo—W. A. Kribs.
dropped.
South Wellington—J. P. Downey.
North Waterloo—W. H. Hoyle.
South Oxford—D. Sutherland.
North Norfolk—C. Snider.
North Perth—J. Montieith.
Sault Ste Marie—A. Miscampbell.

AGAINST LIBERALS.

North York—Hon. E. J. Davis.
Stormont—W. J. McCart.
Kingston—E. J. B. Pense.
South Norfolk—W. A. Charlton.
South Wentworth—Jas. Dickenson.
East Wellington—Hon J. M. Gibson.
North Wentworth—R. A. Thompson.
West Huron—M. G. Cameron.

LENNOX APPEAL.

Mr. T. G. Carscallen holds his seat in Lennox, unless a protest should make a change, the cross-appeal by Mr. Madole having been dismissed by Mr. Justice MacLennan Tuesday morning. The appeal of Mr. Carscallen gave him the constituency by a majority of three, and yesterday morning was set for the cross-appeal of Mr. Madole. The latter was represented by Mr. George H. Watson, K.C., Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., and E. N. Armour appearing for Mr. Carscallen.

The proceedings were very short, Mr. Watson not offering any argument at all. He could hope for two ballots only, in any event, so he said he would not argue the cross-appeal, and Mr. Justice MacLennan thereupon dismissed it. The question of costs then came up, Mr. Blake claiming costs, as he had been successful in both the appeal and the counter-appeal. His Lordship at first said that he thought Mr. Blake

NOXIOUS WEEDS AND THEIR EXTERMINATION.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, July 2, 1902.

Both the chemist and the botanist at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa are agreed that the French method of eradicating wild mustard by spraying infested growing crops with solutions of copper sulphate is the most effectual yet tried. Their conclusion, arrived at after many experiments, is that fifteen pounds of copper sulphate dissolved in fifty gallons of water to the acre, when the mustard plants are young, is the most effective, the safest as regards the grain crops, and the most economical to use. The average cost of this application is about one dollar per acre.

In Manitoba, where the greater portion of the plants called wild mustard are really bird-rape, which is more generally known as charlock, the best means of destroying this weed is by using, when the weed is young, forty gallons per acre of two per cent. solution of sulphate of copper, but if the charlock be in flower as much as sixty gallons of a four per cent solution will be necessary.

The asparagus beetle, which has been troublesome in the Niagara district, should be treated to spraying with either kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap.

The red turnip beetle, which visits Manitoba and the North West Territories now and again, can be got rid of by spraying or dusting the plants with arsenical poisons in the same way as for the Colorado beetle.

Should British Columbia be again visited by the mealy plum aphid, spray with whale-oil soap and quassia.

Reverting to weeds, no seeds should be allowed to mature. And by far the most important to the farmer is to see that he purchase his seeds for his crops where he can depend upon getting reliable goods. It is false economy to buy "cheap" seeds.

The Canadian thistle generally comes into blossom in July and August, maturing its seeds particularly in the latter month. Until the fields are cleared of this pest drop out of the rotation all crops that allow the thistle seeds to ripen before these are cut. It is desirable to plough under pasture land in June, or land from which a crop of hay has been removed early in July, and to work the land thus ploughed upon the surface, so that all thistles will be kept under until fall, or the time for sowing winter wheat.

Operate a three year rotation of wheat, rye, barley or oats, with clover followed by a hoed crop. In removing thistles from permanent pastures on stiff clays two or three cuttings a year with the scythe or mower for a few years will suffice, but in open soils the spud will have to be resorted to. The first cutting should be just before the thistles blossom.

The sow thistles may be eradicated in the same manner. This weed blossoms in July, maturing its seeds in July August and September. It will grow in any kind of soil.

Couch grass, or quack grass, grows in all kinds of crops from early spring until late autumn, maturing its seeds in August. To get rid of it plough lightly after harvest, then harrow with the ordinary harrow, and use the spring tooth cultivator to shake the roots of the grass free from the soil. When dry burn them. Repeat this process twice or thrice and couch grass will disappear.

The ox-eye daisy blossoms from June to September and grows in

some quarters that the Wisconsin Experimental Farm authorities have recommended a Russian thistle to be placed in each school-house, so that the pupils may become familiar with it, and be taught to kill it wherever they find it as they would kill a rattlesnake. Permit no Russian thistle to go to seed and in two years you will be rid of it. But be careful that all seed sown be as pure and clean as possible, and exercise especial care in regard to flax seed and millet, or any of the smaller and lighter seeds. Corn, potatoes, beets or any cultivated crop, well taken care of, will in two years rid the land of not only Russian thistles, but of nearly all other noxious weeds.

Purely Agricultural.

Caller—For goodness' sake, what's that noise?

Hauskeep—Girl next door is having her voice cultivated.

Caller—Huh! What are they doing—plowing it?

Hauskeep—I don't know but the sound of it is harrowing.

Might Have Prevented It.

Little Walter was eating lunch when he gave his arm a sudden shove, and splash! down went the glass of milk.

"I knew you were going to spill that," said mamma angrily.

"Well, if you knew," queried Walter,

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E. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

A FORCED SALE.

Frith's Purchase of His Own Portrait Painted by Himself.

Here is the astonishing history one of Frith's own portraits painted himself. The celebrated R. A. had tiredly forgotten its existence until friend entered his studio one morning and asserted that a capital picture himself was on view in a small shop in Great Portland street. "It's not like what you are now," observed the friend, "but it may have resembled you some years ago. Go and look it."

Mr. Frith went and found his own image after an estrangement of five years. He determined to buy though he had not the faintest recollection of having painted it. "Ah, a trait!" said Frith to the woman charge of the shop after he had intended to examine several other works. "Whose likeness is that?" "That," said the lady, "is a portrait of the celebrated artist, Frith, painted by himself. Why, he must be an elderly man put in the artist. The woman remarked that he was young once. 'Hump quoth the genial W. P. F. 'Not much of a picture.'"

To this the woman demurred and asked £20 for the canvas. It was Frith's turn to appear surprised. "Well," replied the shopkeeper without moving a muscle, "it cost us nearly as much. We shall make a very small profit. You see. It is very valuable

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A Sustaining Diet.

These are the enervating days, when, as somebody has said, men drop by the sunstroke as if the Day of Fire had dawned. They are fraught with danger to people whose systems are poorly sustained; and this leads us to say, in the interest of the less robust of our readers, that the full effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla is such as to suggest the propriety of calling this medicine something besides a blood purifier and tonic, say, a sustaining diet. It makes it much easier to bear the heat, assures refreshing sleep, and will without any doubt avert much sickness at this time of year.

Wild Weeds and Temperatures.

As the weather grows hotter, if one of their number finds cold water is poured on the whites. The result is always immediate recovery. Athletes engaged in feats of endurance understand the importance of keeping the whites cool in summer and warm in winter, but the general public goes on wearing tight gloves and heavy cuffs during the dog days and then wonders why it is hot. Taking off one's gloves, especially in church, makes quite a surprising difference in one's temperature. Tight sleeves, above all things, make the wearer hot in oppressive weather.

The Curious Crowd.

"They're raising a safe into the tenth story next door."
"Yes?"
"Yes, and there are a lot of people down below who don't seem to realize that the safe side of the street is the side directly opposite to the safe's side."

Energy.

Strong impulses are but another name for energy. Energy may be turned to bad uses, but more good may always be made of an energetic nature than of an indolent and impassive one.

Mother

and child, run down—there are hundreds—lucky if you are not one. And what do you think they want?

They want rest and a change, and can't get either. Pity to speak of it!

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is almost rest in itself!

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHURCH ST., TORONTO.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

in the same manner. This weed blossoms in July, maturing its seeds in July August and September. It will grow in any kind of soil.

Couch grass, or quack grass, grows in all kinds of crops from early spring until late autumn, maturing its seeds in August. To get rid of it plough lightly after harvest, then harrow with the ordinary harrow, and use the spring tooth cultivator to shake the roots of the grass free from the soil. When dry burn them. Repeat this process twice or thrice and couch grass will disappear.

The ox-eye daisy blossoms from June to September and grows everywhere where it is not wanted. This weed is propagated entirely by means of the seed, and is common in "cheap" seeds. To get rid of it drop meadows out of the rotation until the infested fields have been dealt with. Adopt the same plan with permanent pastures when at all practicable. Grow a crop of rye followed by rape. Pasture meadow-land until the middle of June, then plough deeply and sow with rape in drills. It may be well to follow with a crop of corn roots. Or, another remedy is to follow rye with a crop of millet, or to work the ground on the bare fallow system until winter wheat may be sown in September.

To destroy burdock, in grain and hay fields the reaping or mowing will prevent the seeds maturing at the usual season. If the fields be gone over later with the spud or some such instrument, and the plants be cut below the corn, they must die.

When blue weeds put in an appearance remove them with the spud unless the ground is to be broken up the same season. When cut off at any stage of its growth below the corn the weed must die.

Wild flax, sometimes known as false flax, may be got rid of by alternating hoed crops in succession with spring grain crops, or rye followed by a hoed crop, the rye not being allowed to ripen. When wild flax is found only in patches in meadows the infested parts may be cut and used for soiling purposes. When Lucerne can be substituted for meadow the first cutting would take place before the flax is ripe.

Pigeon weed generally gets in wheat and rye seeds and timothy, mammoth clover and alsike. It can be treated about the same as wild flax.

Hag weed and wild mustard should be treated alike.

Wild oat is an annual nuisance, and will fairly well succumb to the same treatment as wild mustard.

Snap dragon or toad flax is also called butter and eggs, and while young plants may be rooted out by hand the summer fallow is the most effective remedy.

Only thorough summer fallowing will destroy wild lettuce.

The only way to get rid of sour dock, narrow dock, or curled rumex (all the same noxious weed) is to pull out root and everything.

The wild parsnip only flowers the second year, so that if the flowers be cut before the seeds form the weed can be at once got rid of.

Cocklebur or clotbur will succumb to clean culture with some hoed crop, while seedling to clover or meadow grass, with frequent mowing, will keep it under subjection. By all means prevent it from seeding, and to accomplish this it may be necessary to go through corn and stubble fields in August and September.

The saltwort or Russian thistle is more like the common tumble-weed than any other plant in the North West, and so great a pest is it in

that noise?

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Caller—Huh! What are they doing—plowing it?

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Might Have Prevented It.

Little Walter was eating lunch when he gave his arm a sudden shove, and splash! down went the glass of milk.

"I knew you were going to spill that," said mamma angrily.

"Well, if you knew," queried Walter, "why didn't you tell me?"

"Hope Springs Eternal."

Many a man who thought yesterday that all was lost has a more hopeful view of life this morning. The world will be normal by tomorrow.—St. Paul Globe.

By refusing to listen to secrets one is saved unlimited trouble.

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C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

charge of the shop after he had intended to examine several other women. "Whose likeness is that?" "That," said the lady, "is a portrait of the celebrated artist, Frith, painted by himself." "Why, he must be an elderly man put in the artist. The woman remarked that he was young once. 'Hump quoth the genial W. P. F. 'Not mine of a picture.'"

To this the woman demurred and asked \$20 for the canvas. It was Frith's turn to appear surprised. "Well," replied the shopkeeper without moving a muscle, "it cost us near as much. We shall make a very small profit. You see, it is very valuable, because the artist is deceased!" "It ceased!" exclaimed the astonished painter. "Dead, do you mean?" "Yes, sir; died of drink. My husband attended the funeral."

Frith bought the picture, but did not revive for some time.

Age of Birds.

Among birds the swan lives to the oldest, in extreme cases reaching 200 years. The falcon has been known to live 162 years. An eagle died in 1814 which had been caught 104 years before and was then quite old. A white-headed vulture, which was caught 1796, died in the aviary at Schonbrunn near Vienna, in 1821. Parrots live more than a century. Water birds have long life, exceeding that of several generations of men. Ravens also live over a hundred years.

In captivity magpies live from twenty to twenty-five years, and still longer in freedom. The common hen attains the age of from fifteen to twenty years. Doves live ten years and the little singing birds from eight to seventeen years. The nightingale's life is the shortest, ten years being the longest, and it comes the blackbird, which never lives longer than fifteen years.

A Tough Steak.

"On the other side of the 1 Grande," said a traveler, "meat cheap, but the best cuts of Mexican beef are tougher than rhinoceros hide. When I first went to Mexico, I ordered a tenderloin at a hotel in Durango, I couldn't cut it to save my neck. I told the waiter it wouldn't do, and he moved it."

"Presently, however, he returned, accompanied by the proprietor of the hotel, and laid the platter on the table. 'What's the matter with the steak?' asked the hotel man in Spanish. 'Tough,' said I. 'Why, I can hardly stick a fork into it—much less a knife.' 'Mine host flapped it over with a flat of the knife and eyed it dubiously. 'I'm sorry,' he said, 'but it's the best the house. At any rate, I can't take it back. It's bent.'"

Her Very Clear Thoughts.

"Well, aunt, what are your thoughts about marryin'?" asked a young woman in Scotland the other day of her aunt, a decent body who had reached the shady side of life without having committed matrimony.

"Deed, lassie," frankly replied the old lady, "I've had but three thoughts about it, my days, an' the last is I'll be the longest. First, then, when was young, like yourself, I thocht 'Wha'll I tak?' Then, as time began to wear by, I thocht, 'Wha'll I get an' after I got my leg broken wi' the wheel oot o' Saunders McDrunthie, I thocht my thoughts syne have bin, 'Wha'll I tak' me?'"

Each decision you make, however trifling it may be, will influence every decision you will have to make, no ever important it may be.

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The Use of Beef In Summer Does Not Favor Digestion or Good Health.

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The use of beef in the hot weather is very frequently the cause of indigestion and serious stomach derangements. The use of heavy and rich meats at the morning meal is responsible for thousands of cases of dyspepsia.

A dish of Malt Breakfast Food will supply more nutrition, energy and strength for the day's work than a pound of beef-steak can afford. It keeps the stomach in perfect condition, prevents constipation, and keeps the blood at normal temperature. If you would have a clear brain and full physical vigor, use Malt Breakfast Food every morning, 15 cents a package. All Grocers.

Tracing Responsibility.

A woman bought a cloth skirt ready made of a reputable firm. After wearing it for several days she discovered damaged spots in the front breadth. She took it back to the shop where she had bought it and was told that the error would be cared for. "It is not our fault, however," said the foreman, "and we will have to send it to the factory from which we bought it. It is up to them to make it good."

"And upon whom will they fall back?"

"On the manufacturer from whom they bought the cloth."

"And he?"

"Well, I suppose there would be no one but the sheep for him to blame, so he will have to bear the loss."

Also Important.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist circuit rider, while traveling to an appointment one day saw two young men of his acquaintance sitting idly on the bank of a small stream fishing. It was a fine spring day, and the scent of freshly plowed fields was in the air.

"Boys," he said, "I am sorry to see you breaking the fourth commandment."

"Why, Uncle Peter," they said, with a laugh at his expense, "this isn't Sunday."

"I know it," he retorted, "but you are breaking the fourth commandment. You forget that one part of it says, 'Six days shalt thou labor.'"

A Feature of His Business.

"I thought she was a woman of unbreakable will," said the man with the bottled coat.

"And so she was," said the man with the incandescent whiskers.

"Yet you tell me that she is completely subservient to her husband," went on the first man.

"Well, you see, she married a lawyer, and he broke the will."

Royal Repartee.

It is related that once, when the Earl of Lauderdale was at dinner with King Charles, he remarked to the king, "There is a good saying that fools make feasts and wise men eat them."

"There is another as good," replied the Earl of Shaftesbury; "wits make feasts and fools repent them." And the

THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS.

It Grows Perfectly When Planted in Rich Mud.

Egyptian lotus roots may be obtained from any florist. The seed will readily germinate if a hole is filed or drilled through the hard shell that moisture may penetrate the kernel, otherwise they will lie dormant almost indefinitely. It is perfectly hardy and comes to perfection when planted in shallow water with rich mud and full exposure to the sun—simply naturalized in the same environments that suit our native water lily. Artificial ponds or cement basins are often made for the accommodation of this and other water lilies. Such tanks should be two or three feet deep and of any size and outline desired. Twelve by twenty feet is a nice size for the amateur. It is best to plant the lilies in boxes, say three feet square and one foot deep, filled with good rich soil and sunk in the tank.

The lotus submits gracefully to cultivation in tubs. Ordinary half barrels will do for tubs. Fill them two-thirds full of rich garden soil, in which plant the roots (I prefer roots to seed); then fill tubs full of water and set in a warm, sunny place. In winter remove the tubs with their contents to a cellar. A beautiful aquatic garden may be had by arranging several tubs of lotus and nymphaea into a mound or circle and filling the spaces between them with ferns, arrowheads and other moisture loving plants.

How Tropical Fruits Are Protected.

It may have struck you that most tropical fruits have thick or hard or nauseous rinds, which need to be torn off before the monkeys or birds for whose use they are intended can get at them and eat them. Our northern strawberries, raspberries, currants and whortleberries, developed with a single eye to the pretty robins and finches of temperate climes, can be popped into the mouth whole and eaten as they stand. They are meant for small birds to devour and to disperse the tiny undigested, nutlike seeds in return for the bribe of the soft pulp that surrounds them. But it is quite otherwise with oranges, shaddockes, bananas, plantains, mangoes and pineapples. Those great tropical fruits can only be eaten properly after stripping off the hard and often acrid rind that guards and preserves them.

They lay themselves out for dispersion by monkeys, toucans and other relatively large and powerful fruit eaters, and the rind is put there as a barrier against small thieves who would rob the sweet pulp, but be absolutely incapable of carrying away and dispersing the large and richly stored seeds it covers.—Cornhill Magazine.

Dr. Johnson's Marvelous Memory.

Dr. Johnson, the Urns Major of English literature, had a prodigious memory and at one period of his life employed it in reporting parliamentary debates. Once Dr. Hawkesworth read to him a poem which he intended to publish and asked his opinion of it. "Why, sir," said Johnson, "I cannot well determine on a first hearing. Read it again." Hawkesworth complied. The next morning, the subject of the poem being resumed, Johnson said he had but one objection to it, that he doubted its originality, and to prove his statement repeated the whole poem, with the exception of a few lines, which so alarmed Hawkesworth that he declared he would never again read anything of his composing to Johnson. who, he said, had a memory which

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. Moreland's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Campbell House, the 3rd Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

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Commencing June 28th will leave Deseronto daily (except Monday) at 10.00 p.m. for Summerville, N.Y., (port of Rochester). Returning Steamer will arrive daily (except Monday) at 5.10 a.m., and leave for Picton, Kingston, 1000 Islands and Gananoque.

For further information apply to
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NOT A LOVE KNOT.

Embarrassing Experience of a Woman In a Street Car.

A handsomely dressed lady riding recently in a crowded Amsterdam avenue car was fortunate enough to have a seat, but when nearing her destination she noticed that the lacing of her shoe was unfastened. It was the work of a moment, but a very trying moment, to stoop down and knot it securely. When this was accomplished, her hat fell readjusted and her gloves once more carefully put on, it was time to signal the conductor. This she did and after two vain attempts to rise looked around indignantly to find the cause of her retarded movements. She came face to face with a very hate gentleman who had been sitting next to her.

"Madam, madam, where are you trying to take me?" he demanded.

"I—you!" she stammered.

"Yes. Look there!" He pointed to the floor, and in an instant she had grasped the situation. By mistake in groping she had found the lacing of his shoe, which she had taken for the other end of her own, and had fastened them so carefully together that it took the gentleman quite five minutes to effect a release, under the amused

A FORCED SALE.

Purchase of His Own Portrait Painted by Himself.

is the astonishing history of Frith's own portraits painted by himself. The celebrated R. A. had forgotten its existence until a entered his studio one morning asserted that a capital picture of it was on view in a small shop eat Portland street. "It's not a what you are now," observed lend, "but it may have resembled some years ago. Go and look at

Frith went and found his own after an estrangement of forty years. He determined to buy it, he had not the faintest recollection having painted it. "Ah, a portrait of the woman in of the shop after he had pre to examine several other works, likeness is that?" "That," said ly, "is a portrait of the celebratist, Frith, painted by himself." he must be an elderly man," the artist. The woman remarkt he was young once. "Humph!" the genial W. P. F. "Not much lecture."

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to examine several other works. "Likeness is that?" "That," said y, "is a portrait of the celebrat- st, Frith, painted by himself," he must be an elderly man," the artist. The woman remark- he was young once. "Humph!" he general W. P. F. "Not much ture." Is the woman demurred and \$20 for the canvas. It was turn to appear surprised. replied the shopkeeper with- ring a muscle, "it cost us nearly b. We shall make a very small You see, it is very valuable be- the artist is deceased!" "De-," exclaimed the astonished. "Dead, do you mean?" "Yes, d of drink. My husband attend- funeral." bought the picture, but did not for some time.

Ages of Birds.
g birds the swan lives to be- est, in extreme cases reach- ing. The falcon has been known 162 years. An eagle died in 1819 had been caught 104 years be- d was then quite old. A white vulture, which was caught in- ed in the aviary at Schonbrun, enna, in 1821. Parrots live more century. Water birds have a, exceeding that of several gen- of men. Ravens also live over ed years. tivity magpies live from twen- ty-five years, and still longer ion. The common hen attains of from fifteen to twenty years. ive ten years and the little sing- s from eight to seventeen years. chingale's life is the shortest, rs being the longest, and next he blackbird, which never lives han fifteen years.

A Tough Steak.
the other side of the Rio," said a traveler, "meat is but the best cuts of Mexican e tougher than rhinoceros hide. first went to Mexico, I ordered cloin at a hotel in Durango, but t' cut it to save my neck. I told iter it wouldn't do, and he re- it. ntly, however, he returned, ac- ed by the proprietor of the nd laid the platter on the table. the matter with the steak?" the hotel man in Spanish. said I, "Why, I can handle fork into it—much less a knife." host flapped it over with the e knife and eyed it dubiously. ry," he said, "but it's the best in- se. At any rate, I can't take it t's bent."

Very Clear Thoughts.
aunt, what are your thocths arryin?" asked a young wom- Scotland the other day of her decent body who had reached ly side of life without having ed matrimony. d, lassie," frankly replied the r, "I've had but three thocths a' my days, an' the last is like e longest. First, then, when I ung, like yourself, I thoctht, I tak'?" Then, as time began y, I thoctht, 'Wha'll I get?' r I got my leg broken w' that oot o' Saunders McDrunthie's thocths syne have bin, 'Wha'll

decision you make, however it may be, will influence every you will have to make, how- portant it may be.

"Yet you tell me that she is com- pletely subservient to her husband," went on the first man. "Well, you see, she married a lawyer, and he broke the will."

Royal Repartee.
It is related that once, when the Earl of Lauderdale was at dinner with King Charles, he remarked to the king, "There is a good saying that fools make feasts and wise men eat them." "There is another as good," replied the Earl of Shaftesbury; "wits make jests and fools repeat them." And the king advised Lauderdale to make sure of his man in future.

Irish in the Bahamas.
The Irish language is spoken in the Bahamas among the mixed descend- ants of the Hibernian patriots banished long ago by Cromwell to the West In- dies. One can occasionally hear negro sailors in the east end of London who cannot speak a word of English talk- ing Irish to the old Irish apple women who gather around the docks.—London Chronicle.

The Philanthropist.
George—Paw, wot is a philanthro- pist?
Father—An easy mark, my son.— Ohio State Journal.

It is remarkable how rich a girl's father always becomes in the dispatch- es right after she has eloped or gone on the stage.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander the Great, noted the growth of the sug- ar cane in India B. C. 325.



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debates. Once Dr. Hawkesworth read to him a poem which he intended to publish and asked his opinion of it. "Why, sir," said Johnson, "I cannot well determine on a first hearing. Read it again." Hawkesworth complied. The next morning, the subject of the poem being resumed, Johnson said he had but one objection to it, that he doubted its originality, and to prove his statement repeated the whole poem, with the exception of a few lines, which so alarmed Hawkesworth that he declared he would never again read anything of his composing to Johnson. who, he said, had a memory which would convict any author of plagia- rism.

Anxious English Mothers.
In England it is a weighty matter when there are several daughters in the family and no man in sight to marry them except the curate. The ro- mantic reserve with which we Ameri- cans approach the subject of settling our spinster relatives is about on a par in their eyes with the way Mrs. Tro- lope says we used to put pantalettes on the piano legs. Over there they neither put panta- lles on the piano legs nor pantalettes on their feverish ambition to marry the dear girls well, if possible, but any- way to marry them.

The Rubber Plant in 1735.
The first accurate information re- garding the wonderful rubber plant was furnished by La Condamine, a French scientist who was sent in 1735 by the government of France to measure an arc of the meridian near Quito. This brought him to the heart of the rubber growing country, and much val- uable information was thus obtained.

Advantages of Matrimony.
Friend—Did you lose anything in the Bustall bank?
Depositor—Not a cent.
"Well, well! If you knew the thing was going up, why didn't you say so?"
"I didn't know. I had to go off on business, so I left my wife some blank checks. She went shopping."

STOCKTON'S KIND HEART.
The Author's Profound Respect For the Feelings of Others.
In the old days when Frank R. Stockton was my associate in editing Hearth and Home he invented or created a Marcus Aurelius of his own in the person of an imaginary office boy. Every week he would fill a column or two with a grotesque account of the doings and sayings of his fictitious Marcus Aurelius. At last the worm turned. Our actual office boy, a youth of unusual seriousness, requested him to stop the Marcus Aurelius humor. "So you have taken it seriously?" asked Mr. Stockton. "Well, you see, all my friends laugh at me about it, and it hurts," answered the office boy. "I am sorry," said Mr. Stockton. "You are a good, honest and faithful office boy. I had no thought of hurting your feelings, and I shall write no more about Marcus Aurelius." Here was an indication of the rare character of the man. His respect for the feelings of others was profound. His tenderness toward them was a most lovable characteristic of the man. It ran through all his conduct. He never willingly or knowingly hurt the feel- ings of any human being, for the reason that his soul was filled with an abounding charity and love for all his fellow men.—George Cary Eggleston in Collier's Weekly.

came face to face with a very grate gentleman who had been sitting next to her. "Madam, madam, where are you try- ing to take me?" he demanded. "I—you!" she stammered. "Yes. Look there!" He pointed to the floor, and in an instant she had grasped the situation. By mistake in groping she had found the lacing of his shoe, which she had taken for the other end of her own, and had fasten- ed them so carefully together that it took the gentleman quite five minutes to effect a release, under the amused glances of the other occupants of the car, which had traveled twice that number of blocks before the lady was ready to give another signal.

A Chinese Proverb.
An attache of one of the legations in Peking at the time when two conti- nents were in a high state of tension was a guest at the Army and Navy club in New York a few evenings since, says Leslie's Weekly. "I had occasion," he said, "to meet Li Hung Chang, who, despite the heavy suspense overhang- ing his country, seemed to be, to us, painfully cheerful. One of the party present, a man in authority, referred to Li's merriment. "The interpreter mentioned it to his master, who requested him to make the most beautiful reply I ever heard. 'Tell him,' said the interpreter, quoting his master, 'that the Chinese have a proverb which I commend to all in all conditions: You cannot prevent birds of sorrow flying over your head, but you can keep them from stopping and building nests in your hair.' "I immediately wrote it down, so I know the quotation is correct."

American "Prudishness."
In the face of foreign criticism and in the face of one's own dismay at ex- isting conditions with regard to di- vorce, we still sympathize with the re- port administered to an alien critic of our people who had declared in pri- vate conversation that America seem- ed to be afflicted with the disease of prudishness. The answer was some- what in these words (the incident oc- curred several years ago): "Yes, prob- ably it is true that Americans are prudish; but, considering the revela- tions that have recently taken place concerning certain circles in London and considering the condition of a good part of the Parisian stage and of French literature, I, for one, am will- ing that we should pay that price for the knowledge that, on the whole, Americans are the decentest people in regard to the relations of the sexes on the face of the globe."

The Sun as a Timepiece.
In a Georgia justice court a colored witness was asked to name the time a difficulty occurred. "It wuz in fodder pullin' time, sub," he replied. "You don't understand me," said the judge. "I mean what time was it by the clock?" "Dey warn't no clock dar, sub," said the witness. "Well, by the sun, then?" "Now," exclaimed the witness tri- umphantly, "sence you hez come right down ter business I'll tell you plain. Ef de sun had been a-shinin' hit would er been 'bout two hours on a half by sun, but ez de sun didn't show his face 'tall dat day I couldn't say fer sartin des what time hit wuz!"

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GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.		Napanee and Deseronto to Tamworth and Tweed.	
Stations	Miles	Stations	Miles
Lve Tweed	0	Lve Deseronto	0
Stoco	3	Deseronto Junction	4
Larkins	7	Napanee	9
Maribank	13	Strathcona	15
Windsor	17	Newburgh	17
Tamworth	21	Thomson's Mills	18
Windsor	21	Camden East	19
Enterprise	26	Yarker	23
Mudlake Bridge	28	Yarker	23
Moscow	31	Galbraith	25
Galbraith	33	Moscow Bridge	27
Yarker	35	Enterprise	32
Camden East	39	Wilson	34
Thomson's Mills	40	Tamworth	38
Newburgh	41	Strathcona	41
Strathcona	42	Maribank	45
Napanee	49	Larkins	51
Napanee	49	Stoco	55
Deseronto Junction	51		

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MONEYMORE.

Quite a number of people from Tamworth passed through here on Wednesday en route to Poncher's Mills to attend the funeral of Mr. Graham.

Rev. J. DePencioir Wright, of Roslax, and sister, Mary, of Athens, visited at Mr. Robt. Carleton's on Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Burley are visiting relatives in Prince Edward County this week.

Mrs. S. Ferguson, who has been visiting friends here for the past month, has returned to her home in Durham county.

"Out of The Shadow. The discouragement, the despair of ill-health, out into the open-air glory of health, vigor and strength. Are you seeking this way? Are you wishing to replace weakness by strength, despondency by hope and expectation, pale cheeks and lusterless eyes, by the roses bloom and sparkling eyes. If you but use Ferronine, you will make rich, red blood, your nerves will grow strong. Old time vigor will return and with it endurance that will enable you to live an active, energetic and successful life. Remember the name, Ferronine."

WILTON.

The farmers are anxiously waiting for the long-talked-of "dry spell" in order to get in their hay.

Rev. George Yeomans, Deseronto, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. Mr. Yeomans was pastor of the charge fifteen years ago, and his many old friends were pleased to see and hear him once more.

Rev. Byrce Innes, Bobcaygeon, will conduct service the next two Sundays. Max Lapum and family, is visiting at W. H. Neilson's.

Alfred Miller and Miss Nettie Lake are home from Albert college, for their holidays.

Max Lapum and family, Watertown, spent Sunday with his brother, Herbert Lapum.

Mrs. N. A. Asselstine has the sympathy of her many friends in the death of her mother, Mrs. Robert Smith, who was buried at Violet last Sunday.

Mrs. Ross Peters, who has been seriously ill, is a little better.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ENTERPRISE.

A few from here attended the circus at Kingston on the 5th.

New potatoes were reported here on the 4th, also green peas.

The funeral of Mrs. James Black passed through here Saturday, on its way to Tamworth.

Wellington Bell, Kingston, is spending a few days, the guest of Mrs. Campbell.

Visitors:—Charles Lockwood at B. Card's; Mrs. M. P. Walker and sister, Mrs. John Metcalf, at A. G. Davey's; Geo. Black and daughter, Myrtle, at Sidney Huffman's; Herbert Huffman and Arthur Weatherill at George N. Wagars.

Service was held in the Methodist church yesterday morning by Rev. Mr. Weatherill, and at night by the members of the Women's Missionary Society.

C. W. Card spent Sunday at his home.

Cyrus Wagar spent Sunday at Fifth Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Purcell renewed old acquaintances here lately.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and ward applications do not cure them.

The source of the trouble is in blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks after I began taking it I felt better and was not long before I was cured. I never had any skin disease since." IDA E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparil

rids the blood of all impurities cures all eruptions.

leaves a husband and two small children. Much sympathy is felt for them.

A nine-cent concert was given on Thursday evening. The proceeds were very interesting and much appreciated. The proceeds will be given to the church.

The Camden East Methodist bath school held a very successful picnic in R. Galbraith's grove Wednesday last. While John S. Braith was driving off the grounds a small boy fell from front of the buggy, the back wheel running over his body. After a moment the little fellow seemed recovered.

Visitors:—Miss Gladys M. Napanee, at Helen Wartman's; Eva Cairns, Odessa, with Miss McCormick; Mr. and Mrs. The Burley, Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Fred Miller, Napanee, at F. S. Wartman's.

When the Baby Cries at Night take a cause for it. Perhaps it is gas on the stomach may be cramps or diarrhoea. Don't lose sight of these contingencies by always having a bottle of Polson's Nervine. A few drops in water given inwardly, the little one's stomach with a small quantity of Nervine, and perfect rest is assured for night for both mother and baby. You may need Nervine often, but when you do need it you need it badly. Get a 25c. bottle to-day.

A HONEYMOON CLOUD

Why the Bride Feared Her Husband Did Not Love Her.

"It was pretty hard to have the honeymoon clouded before we had married two hours," complained a newly married man. "Fact is, though excitement of the wedding day away the little sense I had remained."

"We were married at noon and, dodging the customary rice and shoes, left for the station. We barely time to catch our train, a rushed up to the ticket window once. Then, once more, we had to the gauntlet of friends, who this smart to throw rice down one's coat and have it sift down into one's shoes."

"We got into the train at last, when it started I heaved a sigh of relief. When the collector came for tickets, I handed mine over. Looking at it for a moment he said, 'That was the last straw, and snapped out for him to mind his business.'"

"That is what I am trying to be answered coolly. 'One more time please.'"

"Then it flashed upon me that in hurry and excitement of the moment had forgotten I had a wife. I paid my fare and tried to laugh it off."

Deseronto.		No.2	No.4	No.6			Stations.		Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Stations	Miles	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.						A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	3	6 30	.....	3 35	Lve Deseronto	.....				6 45	.....	.....
Stoco	9	6 38	.....	3 43	Deseronto Junction	4			7 00	.....	.....	.....
Larkins	13	6 50	.....	3 55	Arr Napanee	9			7 15	.....	.....	.....
Marble	17	7 10	.....	4 15	Lve Napanee	9			7 40	12 25	4 30	.....
Frontenac	20	7 40	2 25	4 40	Strathcona	15			8 05	12 40	4 40	.....
Tamworth	21	.....	.....	.....	Newburgh	17			8 15	12 50	5 00	.....
Wilson	26	8 00	2 45	4 48	Thomson's Mills	18			.....	.....	.....	.....
Enterprise	28	.....	.....	.....	Camden East	19			8 23	1 00	5 15	.....
Mudlake Bridge	33	8 13	2 53	5 10	Arr Yarker	23			8 35	1 13	5 25	.....
Galtwhith	35	8 25	3 05	5 23	Lve Yarker	23			8 55	1 13	5 40	.....
Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 35	Galtwhith	25			9 07	1 25	5 50	.....
Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 48	Mudlake Bridge	30			.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills	40	.....	.....	.....	Enterprise	32			9 20	1 40	6 02	.....
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 58	Wilson	34			.....	.....	.....	.....
Strathcona	43	9 40	3 35	6 08	Tamworth	38			9 40	2 00	6 25	.....
Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 25	Grimsby	41			9 55	.....	6 35	.....
Deseronto Junction	51	.....	.....	7 00	Larkins	43			10 10	.....	6 50	.....
Deseronto	58	.....	.....	7 15	Stoco	55			10 50	.....	7 20	.....
					Tweed	58			11 05	.....	7 30	.....

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		No.2	No.4	No.6			Stations		Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Stations	Miles	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.						A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	.....	.....	4 00	Lve Deseronto	.....				6 45	.....	.....
G. T. R. Junction	2	.....	.....	4 10	Deseronto Junction	4			7 00	.....	.....	.....
Glenvale	10	.....	.....	4 30	Arr Napanee	9			7 15	.....	.....	.....
Murvale	14	.....	.....	4 45	Lve Napanee	9			7 40	12 25	4 30	.....
Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	5 00	Napanee Mills	15			8 05	12 40	4 50	.....
Arr Sydenham	23	8 00	.....	5 00	Newburgh	17			8 15	12 50	5 00	.....
Frontenac	22	.....	.....	.....	Thomson's Mills	18			.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarker	26	8 35	.....	5 15	Camden East	19			8 23	1 00	5 15	.....
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 35	Arr Yarker	23			8 35	1 12	5 25	.....
Camden East	30	9 10	3 18	5 48	Lve Yarker	23			8 55	1 13	5 40	.....
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....	.....	Frontenac	27			.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 58	Arr Harrowsmith	30			9 00	.....	6 10	.....
Strathcona	34	9 40	3 35	6 08	Lve Harrowsmith	30			9 00	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 25	Murvale	35			9 15	.....	.....	.....
Lve Napanee	40	.....	.....	.....	Glenvale	39			9 25	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	45	7 00	G. T. R. Junction	47			9 45
Deseronto	49	7 15	Arr Kingston	49			10 00

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Office—Grange block,
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Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

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.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
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Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Miss M. L. Walker and sister, Mrs. John Metcalf, at A. G. Davey's; Geo. Black and daughter, Myrtle, at Silney Huffman's; Herbert Huffman and Arthur Weatherill at George N. Waggar's.

Service was held in the Methodist church yesterday morning by Rev. Mr. Weatherill, and at night by the members of the Women's Missionary Society.

C. W. Card spent Sunday at his home.

Cyrus Waggar spent Sunday at Fifth Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Purcell renewed old acquaintances here lately.

STRATHCONA.

The continued rains are doing much damage to hay; it is impossible to get it dry enough to harvest.

A large number of French river men have been employed by the cement company. They have pitched their tents and are going to board themselves.

Herbert Woodcock held services in Selby parish Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Moore preached to the Orangemen in the Methodist church Sunday.

Mrs. Neely intends in a few days to start for Dakota, to visit her son and daughter, the latter is moving to the Pacific coast.

A Granger expects his son Cecil from Minnesota this week.

A little lad, son of Mrs. F. Greene in the employ of Mrs. Lott, nearly lost his life on Saturday last. A trap door of the cistern was open and he walked into it. The cistern is eight or nine feet deep, and nearly full of water. R. Lott fortunately was near the house, and rescued the little fellow, who seems none the worse for his bath.

Miss Laura Dunlop has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker spent Sunday with friends in Richmond.

Twenty Years of Bronchitis. Captain Dunlop, of Kingston, commander of the steamer "Bohemian" of the R. & O. fleet, suffered incessantly for twenty years, and although he took treatment all that time permanent relief was not obtained until he used "Catarrhozone" which cured him quickly and permanently. The Captain says "Catarrhozone is the best cure for Bronchitis on the face of the globe, pleasant to use, quick to relieve and sure to cure." Catarrhozone is a wonderful treatment for all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Two months' treatment, price \$1.00, small size 25 cts. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

COLEBROOKE.

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Waggar took place last Sunday. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Buckler.

The lawn social, to have been given by the ladies' aid, was changed to a shed social at the last minute on account of the downpour of rain. Although it rained continuously quite a number gathered and spent a pleasant evening. Mr. Jenkins and wife, Camden East, and Mr. Hatton, Peterboro, gave some very good selections during the evening.

Children's service was held in the Methodist church last Sabbath evening. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags, and the children sang very sweetly at intervals throughout the evening.

John Gordon has returned home for the holidays after teaching school for the past year at Avonmore.

Mrs. Norman Boyce has returned from visiting her sister, Mrs. Dinner, Brockville.

A very sad death occurred this week, when Mrs. James Black died quite suddenly of pneumonia. The funeral was held at Tamworth. She

and have it sift down into one. "We got into the train at 11 when it started I heaved a sigh of relief. When the collector came for tickets, I handed mine over looking at it for a moment to see if the lady was traveling with me."

"That was the last straw, snapped out for him to mind business."

"That is what I am trying he answered coolly. 'One more please.'"

"Then it flashed upon me the hurry and excitement of the moment had forgotten I had a wife. I otherwise fare and tried to laugh it the look that my wife gave linger with me as long as I took me two hours to argue her the impression that I didn't fully any more, and she isn't fully yet."

The Habits of the Rob!

Let us hide behind that cl blackberry bushes and watch ent birds as they come to fe young. There comes the fath now. You can distinguish hi the mother by his darker pl You will notice that in com the food he alights on a p twig, hops along a particular and alights on a particular sid nest. If you watched him for you would probably see him a the nest in precisely the sa each time. Now here comes tl er, a lighter colored bird, wi on the back of her head. You she reaches the nest by quite ent route and alights upon th side of it, and she will do thi c over and over again. Like n women, birds acquire habits they rigidly adhere to unless s happens to prevent them.—Ern old Baynes in Woman's Hon panion.

Wretched Hot We
Sufferers,

PAINE'S CELL
COMPOUND

SHOULD BE USED IN
AND AUGUST.

The extraordinary variable s early summer weather of the pre has been the cause of a vast a sickness in every part of our cou

Strong men and women ha victims; the weak, rundown a have suffered intensely, and man; now mourn the loss of near and c

The nervous, weak, rundo debilitated should now devote energies and attention to health so as to enable them to withs enervating effects of the approa weather. The use of Paine's Compound will soon bring a retu physical strength; the nerves wi and braced; the blood will be m and richer; digestion will be corr sweet, refreshing sleep will take of insomnia and irritability.

Paine's Celery Compound is marvellous work for the sick and at this time. It is the only p that possesses value and virtue fo ing the strength and spent energic ly and sick people in summer ti trial of one bottle will give y results.

Itching Skin

distress by day and night—
That's the complaint of those who
are unfortunate as to be afflicted
with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and out-
ward applications do not cure,
they can't.
The source of the trouble is in the
blood—make that pure and this scal-
d, burning, itching skin disease will
appear.

I was taken with an itching on my
face which proved very disagreeable. I
included it was salt rheum and bought a
bottle of Wood's Sarsaparilla. In two days
it began taking it I felt better and it
was not long before I was cured. Have
never had any skin disease since." Mrs.
E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

Wood's Sarsaparilla

is the blood of all impurities and
cures all eruptions.

res a husband and two small chil-
ren. Much sympathy is felt for
him.

A nine-cent concert was given here
Thursday evening. The program
was very interesting and much appre-
ciated. The proceeds will be given to
the church.

The Camden East Methodist Sab-
bath school held a very successful
picnic in R. Galbraith's grove on
Wednesday last. While John S. Gal-
braith was driving off the picnic
wheels a small boy fell from the
back of the buggy, the back wheels
rolling over his body. After a few
moments the little fellow seemed quite
recovered.

Visitors:—Miss Gladys Miller,
Napanee, at Helen Wartman's; Miss
A. Cairns, Odessa, with Miss Alice
Cormick; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas
Rey, Mr. and Mrs. James Young,
and Mrs. Thompson and Frederick
Miller, Napanee, at F. S. Wartman's.

When the Baby Cries at Night there is
a use for it. Perhaps it is gas on the stomach
or cramps or diarrhoea. Don't lose sleep,
expensive such contingencies by always keep-
ing handy a bottle of Polson's Nerveine. Just
drop a drop in water given inwardly, then rub
the little one's stomach with a small quantity
Nerveine, and perfect rest is assured for the
child for both mother and baby. You may not
need it Nerveine often, but when you do need it
it need it badly. Get a 25c. bottle to-day.

A HONEYMOON CLOUD.

by the Bride Feared Her Husband
Did Not Love Her.

It was pretty hard to have the hon-
ymoon clouded before we had been
married two hours," complained a new-
married man. "Fact is, though, the
statement of the wedding day took
away the little sense I had remaining.
We were married at noon and, after
finishing the customary rice and old
peas, left for the station. We had
rely time to catch our train, and I
rushed up to the ticket window at
the last. Then, once more, we had to run
a gauntlet of friends, who think it
art to throw rice down one's collar
I have it sift down into one's shoes.
We got into the train at last, and
when it started I heaved a sigh of re-
lief. When the collector came round
for tickets, I handed mine over. After
king at it for a moment he asked
if the lady was traveling with me.
That was the last straw, and I
rushed out for him to mind his own
business.

"That is what I am trying to do,"
answered coolly. "One more ticket,
please."

Then it flashed upon me that in the
excitement of the moment I
had forgotten I had a wife. I paid the
fare and tried to laugh it off, but

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber.
July 7th, 1902.

Council met in regular session on
Monday evening, Mayor Rutten pre-
siding.

Councillors present—Lowry, Carson
and Lapum.

The minutes of the last regular
session were read and confirmed.

Councillor Waller entered.

A circular was read from the On-
tario Government as to the Public
School grant. The public school
apportionment from the Ontario Gov-
ernment to this municipality is \$348.
Filed.

A communication from W. G. Wil-
son, county clerk, stated that the
county council, at its June session,
equalized the assessment of this munici-
pality at \$800,000 and struck the
rate for county purposes at 3 mills on
the dollar. The amount required to be
levied by this municipality for the
current year is \$2,400. Filed.

Councillor Williams entered.

Wilson Bros., in a communication,
complained of the unsafe condition of
the sidewalk on the north side of Dun-
das street, from the corner of Robert
street east to the Campbell House
block. Referred to the Street Com-
mittee to report.

The council have taken active steps
to straighten out the tangle existing
between the late John R. Scott Co.,
the Napanee Electric Light Co. and
the town. They are seeking advice
from the best legal authority as to the
course of procedure.

Mr. W. S. Herrington appeared be-
fore the council. He was there in the
interest of the Public Library. The
board of management had never con-
tended that the nominal fee of \$1.00
charged subscribers would be sufficient
to maintain the library. When the
library was located in the Harshaw
Block it was only kept open two
nights a week and one afternoon, now
it is kept open every afternoon and
evening and in consequence the ex-
penses are increased. Since January
6,239 books have been taken out and
read, and it costs considerable to
keep the books repaired and in good
shape. It was not his intention to
ask for a grant at present, but asked
that the council put a certain sum in
the estimates, say \$225 or \$250, so
when they did ask for a grant, the
council would be in a position to give
it a favorable consideration.

The Street committee presented a
pay sheet amounting to \$72.85, which
was adopted.

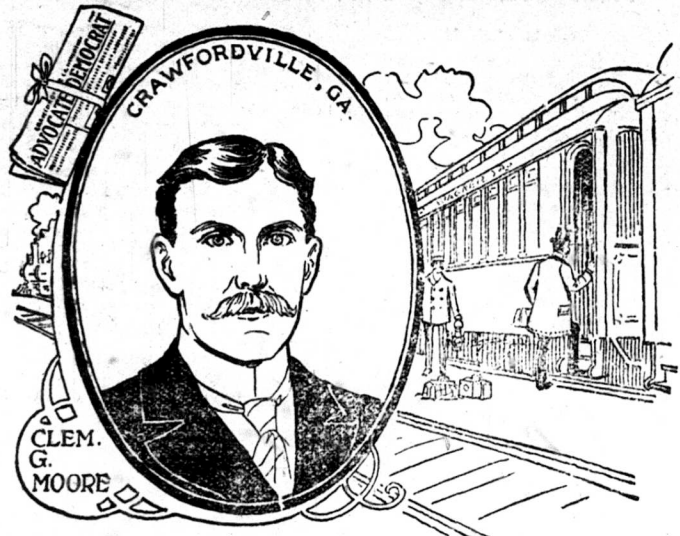
The Poor and Sanitary committee
reported recommending that the by-
law appointing Dr. Simpson Medical
Health Officer be left as it now stands,
but that in case smallpox should again
break out in town he should receive an
extra allowance for his services.
Adopted.

The Poor and Sanitary committee
also asked for advice in reference to
the case of Chas. Haig, who is at
present being kept in town at an ex-
pense of \$2 per week. Mr. Haig had
been to the Kingston Hospital but had
been returned as incurable. Where he
is being kept at present he cannot re-
ceive the proper medical attendance,
and in consequence is a great sufferer.
The clerk was instructed to write
the head officers of the Kingston Hos-
pital and ascertain what they would
charge for taking care of him until
the end, as it is stated he cannot live
very long.

A By-law appointing H. Wagar
chief engineer of the fire company, and
T. Murdock assistant for the balance

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives
Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate-Democrat of Crawfordsville, Ga., writes
the Peruna Medicine Company as follows:

Gentlemen—"After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic
catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have
been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years
of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent
relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it
was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel
like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle.
Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded."—CLEM G.
MOORE.

Judge Wm. T. Zenor, of Washington,
D. C., writes from 213 N. Capital Street,
Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can
cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna
as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and a
most excellent tonic for general condi-
tions."—Wm. T. Zenor.

Mrs. Amanda Morrill, 136 Reid street,
Elizabeth, N. J., writes:

"I have been sick over two years with
nervous prostration and general debility,
and heart trouble. Have had four doc-
tors; all said that I could not get well.
I had not walked a step in nine months,
suffering with partial paralysis and
palpitation of the heart every other
day, and had become so reduced in
flesh as to be a mere skeleton weigh-
ing only 85 pounds.

"Up to this date I have taken Peruna
for seven months. It has saved my life

as I can safely testify. I have not felt
so well in five years, having walked
over one mile without ill result, and
have also gained thirty pounds since
commencing to take Peruna. In fact,
I cannot praise it too highly."—Mrs.
Amanda Morrill.

Peruna never fails to prevent systemic
catarrh or nervous prostration if taken
in time. Peruna is the most prompt and
permanent cure for all cases of nervous
prostration caused by systemic catarrh
known to the medical profession.

If you do not derive prompt and sat-
isfactory results from the use of Peruna,
write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a
full statement of your case and he will
be pleased to give you his valuable ad-
vice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of
The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,
Ohio.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

Richmond, July 7th, 1902.

The Council met at Selby.

The members present were Messrs.
Wm. Paul, Reeve; Councillors Manly
Jones, A. Hewitt, Robert Ballance,
Alf. McCutcheon.

The Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last meeting were
read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, second-
ed by Mr. Ballance, that Robert
Shetlor be and is hereby appointed
Inspector of Noxious Weeds from the
front of the Township to the
sixth concession inclusive, and that
Nathaniel Kimmett be appointed
Inspector of Noxious Weeds for the
balance of the Township north of the
sixth concession. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, second-
ed by Mr. Ballance, that the account
of C. H. Spencer, for bridge covering

"The term 'drummer,'" said a trav-
eling salesman for a Market street
wholesale house, "has come to be re-
garded as synonymous with cheek
dashiness and dissipation. Just why
this should be I don't know, unless
people get the idea from stage jokes
and comic papers. Perhaps years ago
there was some justification for it,
but there is no room for that sort of
man today. Competition is too keen.
The traveling salesman who stands
well with his trade and with his own
firm must attend strictly to business.
It may sound strange and contrary to
general belief, but most men in my
line of work are of a religious turn.
Some get into the churchgoing habit
while stopping over Sunday in small
towns, where there is nothing else to
do. They get interested in religion
and end up by stating the church

have it sift down into one's shoes. We got into the train at last, and it started I heaved a sigh of relief. When the collector came round tickets, I handed mine over. After looking at it for a moment he asked if the lady was traveling with me. That was the last straw, and I jumped out for him to mind his own business. That is what I am trying to do, answered coolly. 'One more ticket, please.' When it flashed upon me that in the joy and excitement of the moment I forgotten I had a wife. I paid the fare and tried to laugh it off, but look that my wife gave me will live with me as long as I live. It took me two hours to argue her out of impression that I didn't love her more, and she isn't fully satisfied.

The Habits of the Robin.
t us hide behind that clump of holly bushes and watch the par-birds as they come to feed their young. There comes the father robin. You can distinguish him from mother by his darker plumage. He will notice that in coming with food he alights on a particular branch, hops along a particular side of the nest. If you watched him for a week, you would probably see him approach the nest in precisely the same way time. Now here comes the mother, a lighter colored bird, with gray on the back of her head. You see that she reaches the nest by quite a different route and alights upon the other side of it, and she will do this over and over again. Like men and women, birds acquire habits which they rigidly adhere to unless something prevents them—Ernest Horn Baynes in Woman's Home Companion.

Wetted Hot Weather Sufferers, PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND WOULD BE USED IN JULY AND AUGUST.

The extraordinary variable spring and summer weather of the present year has been the cause of a vast amount of illness in every part of our country. Young men and women have been made weak, rundown and sickly; suffered intensely, and many families mourn the loss of their dear ones. Nervous, weak, rundown and debilitated should now devote their best energies and attention to health-building, to enable them to withstand the exhausting effects of the approaching hot weather. The use of Paine's Celery Compound will soon bring a return of true physical strength; the nerves will be fed and braced; the blood will be made purer; digestion will be corrected, and refreshing sleep will take the place of insomnia and irritability. Paine's Celery Compound is doing a valiant work for the sick and suffering all the time. It is the only preparation that possesses value and virtue for recruiting the strength and spent energies of weak and sick people in summer time. The contents of one bottle will give you happy life.

to the case of Chas. Haig, who is at present being kept in town at an expense of \$2 per week. Mr. Haig had been to the Kingston Hospital but had been returned as incurable. Where he is being kept at present he cannot receive the proper medical attendance, and in consequence is a great sufferer. The clerk was instructed to write the head officers of the Kingston Hospital and ascertain what they would charge for taking care of him until the end, as it is stated he cannot live very long. A By-law appointing H. Wagar chief engineer of the fire company, and T. Murdock assistant for the balance of the current term was passed. The following accounts were disposed of: Chas. Pollard, poundage, \$6.00, referred to Street committee with power to act; Napanee Express, printing \$10.00, referred to Printing and By-law committee with power to act. The treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$1344.20. Coun. Waller is a man who believes in doing business on business principles. When Smith Bros. petitioned the council some time ago to be allowed to place building material on the street he moved a motion that the petition be granted, under the usual conditions, and that they be allowed to occupy a portion of John and Dundas streets. This motion was defeated. Mr. Waller informed the Mayor that building material was put on Dundas street against the wishes of the council and he wanted to know who had given said permission. Councillor Lapum said he had given the permission. Councillor Waller wanted to know (in case an accident happened) who would be liable for damages. The Mayor informed him that the town certainly would be liable under the conditions. Mr. Waller thought it was a very funny thing if any individual member could carry on business that way against the wishes of the council. Other irregularities, such as leaving work that had been ordered by the council almost two months ago undone while other work that the council knew nothing about was being performed. Mayor Ruttan was an able second of Councillor Waller's contention that it is about time the business of the town was done in a business like manner. At its last session, nearly one month ago, the clerk instructed Mrs. McNeill to have the noxious weeds on her property on the corner of Dundas and Robert streets cut, but it has never been done. Councillor Waller wanted to know who was boss. When the council ordered work done, it should be done immediately and not at the convenience of the one whose duty it is to see to it that it is done. The property above mentioned is a disgrace to Dundas street, and the town is liable for damages under the statutes if they do not see that the evil is remedied. Council adjourned. A. S. Kimmerly has a car of berry boxes for sale and can supply all demands. Sugars have taken a drop. Plenty of bran and shorts. Keewatin flour cheaper. Try our celebrated 25c. tea. I pay 12 cts. per dozen for eggs. Paine's Celery Compound 85c. per bottle. Dodd's Kidney Pills 40c. per box. Ozone 85c. per bottle.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The members present were Messrs. Wm. Paul, Reeve; Councillors Manly Jones, A. Hewitt, Robert Ballance, Alf. McCutcheon. The Reeve presiding. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Robert Shetler be and is hereby appointed Inspector of Noxious Weeds from the front of the Township to the sixth concession inclusive, and that Nathaniel Kimmitt be appointed Inspector of Noxious Weeds for the balance of the Township north of the sixth concession. Carried. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the account of C. H. Spencer, for bridge covering amounting to \$51.86 be paid. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that A. W. Wood be paid \$4.00 for supplies for Thomas Sovereign during last winter. Cd. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay Wm. Paul, Reeve, the sum of \$112.70, witness fees, re the McCormick trial. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Mr. Manly Jones be paid the sum of \$25.00 for settling the claim of Mr. Marrigan, of Deseronto, for damage on the Napanee and Deseronto road, he having paid the same. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the resignation of James Barnes, pathmaster in Road Section No. 15 be accepted and that John Penny, be and is hereby appointed in his stead. Carried. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that on the petition of James Wilson and others, that the sum of \$20.00 be granted on the side road through lot 8 in the 5th concession, to be laid out under the supervision of I. S. Jackson. Carried. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Nelson Russell be paid \$3.00 for labor performed on road section No. 16 by order of the Council. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that \$2.10 be paid Mr. McGuinness for 42 loads of gravel furnished road section No. 9, by order of the Pathmaster, David Brown. Cd. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that Wm. French be authorized to look after the water of the Napanee and Sheffield road from the 8th concession line north. Carried. Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that James McHenry be paid \$3.85 for furnishing 77 loads of gravel for road section 56, by order of the Pathmaster. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Z. A. Grooms be paid \$14.35 for 287 loads of gravel furnished road sections by order of the respective Pathmasters. Carried. Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the following bills be paid, Hugh McKnight for gravel. Thomas Killorin for a pick axe for road section No. 33. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Jones, that \$5.00 be granted to Road Section No. 33 for repairing the road along lot 7 in the 7th concession. Carried. The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in August at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A. WINTERS, Clerk.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry, and rings worn by up-to-date people. F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store. Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

flashiness and dissipation. Just why this should be I don't know, unless people get the idea from stage jokes and comic papers. Perhaps years ago there was some justification for it, but there is no room for that sort of man today. Competition is too keen. The traveling salesman who stands well with his trade and with his own firm must attend strictly to business. It may sound strange and contrary to general belief, but most men in my line of work are of a religious turn. Some get into the churchgoing habit while stopping over Sunday in small towns, where there is nothing else to do. They get interested in religion and wind up by joining the church. Then, too, the country merchant is usually a man of affairs in his town and is generally a pillar of the church, and the churchgoing drummer is apt to make a greater impression on him than does one who is more worldly."

The Java Mangosteen.
"The most delicious of all the fruits of Java," writes a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, "is the mangosteen. For years an enormous reward awaited the man who would bring a basket to the court of Holland, but unfortunately the fruit is too perishable, and to taste it you must go to the country where it grows. Incased in a hard purple shell, lined with an exquisite pink gauze, are a number of snow white sections something like those of an orange, only each one growing smaller as they round the core. Each section contains one seed incased in a substance like the pulp of the grape. To describe the flavor would be impossible, but if you can imagine a perfect blending of the flavor of the grape, orange, pineapple and banana you may have a notion of the delicious flavor of the mangosteen."

Have you Any Junk? Highest Price in Cash.

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK
I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.
Chas. Stevens.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER XXI.

Mrs. Harcourt was a shrewd woman, and as she watched her son during the next few days, she knew well enough that his mind was not at ease. He was silent and out of spirits; he seemed indifferent to the things about him, and became quick and uncertain in his temper; he grew unsociable, too, taking long, solitary walks, and betraying an unreasonable irritation if his movements were noticed or commented on.

Perhaps she suspected him of going to see Dorcas. At any rate this was what he thought, and his sensitive anger at her suspicion was only made the sharper by the fact that going to see Dorcas was the very thing he was not doing; for, to be just to him, he was struggling pretty hard during these days to get Dorcas out of his head, and to accept the fact that it would be folly in him to persist in thinking of her.

And so, being in this heroic mood, for a week he forced himself to keep away from her, and he took these solitary walks meanwhile, hoping by means of them to strengthen himself in his self-denial—thought in point of fact I am not sure that they strengthened him in anything except in his ill-temper.

One day Dorcas had been sitting all-day with her father in his study. He had some writing for her to do, and she did it patiently. In the afternoon he called her to read a batch of proofs with him, and they had just begun this occupation when the house-bell rang.

"I hope that is no one to interrupt us," Mr. Trelawney said, impatiently, at the sound, and they both listened for a few moments—Dorcas with her lips white.

"It is Frank," poor Dorcas said to herself, and I think for a few seconds she hardly heard her father's voice; her eyes had a mist before them as they tried to follow the words he read.

Five minutes passed, and then Elizabeth opened the study door.

"Mrs. Trelawney says I am to tell you, Miss Dorcas, that Mr. Harcourt is in the drawing-room," she said, in an indifferent way.

"Let Mr. Harcourt stay in the drawing-room, then," Mr. Trelawney exclaimed quickly, looking up for a moment from his work. "Is your mistress with him, Elizabeth?"

"She's going to him, sir."

"Very well, then; that will do. We may leave him to your mother. I think—may we not, Dorcas?" he said; and, without even waiting for an answer, he went on reading, unconscious of the cry in Dorcas' heart.

She could do nothing. For a few moments it seemed to her as though, come what might, she must go to Frank; and then she knew that she could not go—that she could do nothing but sit still. So she sat still, and they did their work.

She heard the drawing-room door open at last, and her heart gave a great leap, and then for a few moments, while she listened, seemed to stop beating. She thought he was going then; but, instead of that, it was her mother come at last to call her. Letty opened the study door with rather a doubtful face.

"Is Dorcas busy?" she said. And then, as she saw what was going on—

friends, even then. And now I am going away in seven days more, and before I go I am going to speak to you. Oh, yes, I understand!—for she made a sudden involuntary movement, as if to silence him, and tried to utter some hurried words that died away upon her lips—"yes, I know you want to prevent me from doing it, but I made up my mind after I left you yesterday, and there is no time to lose. You see, I am going away in seven days. Tell me only this—do you think, before these seven days end—do you think it possible that you could care enough for me to—let us become engaged?"

"Frank!"

In her agitation, and almost terror, the girl started back from him, the blood flushing up hot to her face.

"Do you mean that you can't do it?"

"I mean that you have no right to ask me such a thing. You have no right to talk that way—in jest."

"Good heavens, Dorcas!—as if it was possible I could say such a thing in jest!"

"You know that there could not be any thing of the sort between us. You know that. There could not," she exclaimed nervously, "even if we knew one another well—and we haven't seen each other half a dozen times."

"Yes, we have—half a dozen times exactly; besides three times that I have seen you without speaking. So that makes nine. But I don't care whether it is nine, or ninety, or what it is. That all goes for nothing. I have been in love with you, I only know, from the first moment I looked into your face."

"Oh, don't speak so!"

"But how are you to know about it if I don't tell you? And I want you to know about it."

"But it is no use for me to know!"—a little faintly.

"What makes you say it is no use? There is only one thing that can make it be of no use—if you have made up your mind that you can't like me."

A sudden pause.

"Dorcas, have you made up your mind to that?"

"Oh, what is the good of speaking about it?"—almost piteously. "It is not a question of liking. I can't be anything to you, whether I like you or not."

"You mean that you are too proud to be anything to me?"

"Yes, we might like one another; it seems—somehow—as if we could not help doing that; but nothing can come of it—nothing, you know. We must go our separate ways—nothing else is possible. We are being foolish just for this one time, but after this—"

"Well, after this we shall be engaged to one another," he said.

"Oh, no, no!"

"Why do you say 'No'? You won't marry me without my mother's consent; I can understand that. But why should we not be engaged, and wait?"

"Because it would be no use. Because I would not let you bind yourself."

"But you can't prevent me from binding myself. I'll bind myself by a hundred oaths—"

"Frank, you must not."

"If you will look me in the face, and tell me that you don't care about me, I will go away from you

wanted anything—so far—that I have not got. If I thought I were to want this, and not have pluck enough to get it—I think I might as well go and hang myself, for I should never be good for anything more in the world."

He would have gone, before he left the house, and spoken to Mr. Trelawney, but Dorcas would not let him. "It will all come to nothing," she said. "Why should he have the pain of knowing?" She would neither let him tell her father nor Letty. There was almost nothing he could gain from her except one promise before they parted—that she would meet him outside the village on the following day. She consented to do this, but she would consent to nothing else; and so with this concession he had at last to leave her.

(To Be Continued.)

PECULIAR PAVEMENTS.

Glass, Marble, Copper, Silver, and Human Skulls Used.

Streets paved with glass are not by any means unknown. The famous Rue de la République at Lyons is a notable example. Here the pavement is laid in glass blocks, 8 inches square, which are so symmetrically fitted together as to prevent the possibility of water passing between the interstices. Compressed grass has been used in the construction of a Philadelphia street with, it is said, admirable result; and not long since a scheme for employing compressed paper for a like purpose was mooted in Russia.

An Italian nobleman has lately had the courtyard of his palace paved with slabs of marble, granite, and other stone, every one of which has been brought from a different land. Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia have all supplied materials for this curious mosaic, which is composed of over 500 pieces, each engraved with the name of the country or State from which it came.

On the occasion of his accession to the throne of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel had one of the roads leading to his palace paved with plates of burnished copper, which, gleaming in the sunshine, had all the effects of a more precious metal, gold. Down this road it was his intention to proceed in Royal pomp, but his purpose was unfortunately frustrated by a gang of robbers, who one night overpowered the guards and carried off much of

THE VALUABLE PAVING.

Louis XIV. had one of the courts of his palace at Versailles paved with squares of silver, each of which recorded some triumph to the French arms. These surrounded a large tablet of gold, in the centre of which the sun—the monarch's favorite emblem—was represented by a dazzling blaze of costly gems. Another court of this most sumptuous dwelling was paved with slabs of jasper, agate, and other rare stones.

Passing from the gorgeous to the fantastic we may mention the strange fancy of a rich Berlin tradesman, who had the walks of the garden that was attached to his country villa laid down with a number of coffin lids, which he had been at considerable time and expense to collect. They were of all ages and conditions, from the wooden covering for the peasant to the most elaborate metal work designed for noble or prince. On his death some years back his son replaced them with ordinary gravel, and subsequently presented the most valuable to a local museum.

Even more gruesome, however, is the pavement at Gwandu, Africa, in the making of which over 12,000 human skulls are said to have been

ON THE FARM.

STABLE DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of stables after period of constant use should be part of routine practice. Dairy stables in particular should be disinfected twice a year, and oftener the conditions demand it. It is not possible to give many stables thorough disinfection that is possible in houses, because their construction will not permit of it, it is possible to do very much at little expense.

The ideal means of disinfection by means of a gas, as that would have the power to penetrate everywhere. The effectiveness of this method depends upon securing a large volume of gas, and maintaining for some time. Unless the structure can be made tight a gas will be little use. For all practical purposes the gas produced by burning sulphur over a pot of coals is best if used in connection with steam. The dry sulphur fumes have little germ-killing power, but when combined with the steam in the air it forms a compound that is deadly. The boiling of water and burning sulphur should go together. Formaldehyde gas is not so efficient for the disinfection of a stable as would have us believe. A practical means of disinfection may be used under almost every condition is by whitewash. This is not expensive for material and is very easily applied by means of an inexpensive spray pump. The lime should be thoroughly strained through a cloth, and is just thin enough to work through the nozzle. One man apply two coats of whitewash to a pump and reach all parts of the ceiling of a room in about four hours the time required with brush. Whitewash will kill or destroy the germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect, too, of making the barn lighter and cleaner. After the first spraying one application will usually be sufficient given regularly. As the business supplying milk to cities and countries is of large proportions, depends upon cleanliness, this caution of disinfection should regularly followed.

MILK BLENDED BUTTER.

According to a report published in a recent issue of the Live Stock Journal of London, England, Canada and the other colonies ship butter to Great Britain, are having their goods tampered with by Country butter dealers to their own detriment. It is encouraged, however, to learn that the matter being taken in hand as is pointed out by the Live Stock Journal which says:

"Mr. Hanbury, President of British Board of Agriculture, received a deputation who advocated legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of milk-blended butter, and said he thought speedy legislation on the subject was needed. In his opinion colonies in the first instance forced most, and it was hard when they had done their best, build up a trade they should their butter mixed up so as to conceal its identity and its origin. He did not think it ought to be the duty of the Board of Agriculture, encourage the manufacture of inferior article. It was said this milk-blending was perfectly competition. He did not think He asked them to leave the market."

an answer, he went on reading, unconscious of the cry in Dorcas' heart.

She could do nothing. For a few moments it seemed to her as though, come what might, she must go to Frank; and then she knew that she could not go—that she could do nothing but sit still. So she sat still, and they did their work.

She heard the drawing-room door open at last, and her heart gave a great leap, and then for a few moments, while she listened, seemed to stop beating. She thought he was going then; but, instead of that, it was her mother come at last to call her. Letty opened the study door with rather a doubtful face.

"Is Dorcas busy?" she said. And then, as she saw what was going on—"Oh, you can't spare her, dear. I suppose?" she asked.

"Do you want her?" She came in a few minutes," Mr. Trevelyan said.

As she closed the door of the study behind her, she found her mother standing in an irresolute way midway in the hall.

"Oh, my dear, I am glad you have come," she exclaimed at sight of her, "for Frank seems so restless; I can't tell whether he wants to go or stay. I have just come out again. But it will be all right now if you'll go and talk to him a little. I think, she's tired of having so much of me."

With a contented face she let Dorcas pass her, and the girl went on into the room. She found Frank sitting turning over the books on the table, but he sprang up as he saw her.

"Well—at last!" he said. "I was on the point of concluding that you did not mean to come."

"I could not come," she answered. "Mamma told you, did she not?"

"Oh, yes—she told me you were busy. But I was almost going away. I thought that being busy meant that you did not want to see me."

"I am sure you did not think that."

"I did, most certainly. I thought you were angry still because of yesterday. You know you were angry when you said good-by to me last night."

"No, that is not true."

"How calmly you say—That is not true," Dorcas, what a quiet, emotionless girl you are! If I had not seen you in a fury once or twice—as you were yesterday, for instance—I should get to believe that your veins were filled with ice. I never knew anyone like you for uttering little crisp, frozen sentences."

"Is that what you think I do?" the girl said, in a low voice. She gave a little farring laugh. Did he understand her so ill, or was he only speaking in jest?

"Yes, they seem frozen to me. Not that I want them to be different, though."

"That is fortunate, perhaps."

"Because you wouldn't alter them for me, you mean? No, I don't suppose you would. I don't suppose you would do any thing for me. Would you, Dorcas?"

"I don't know."

The short reply came quietly and coldly. The next moment (they had not sat down yet) she turned away from him, and went rather quickly and opened one of the windows, and leaned out.

"Dorcas, I have come to say something, and, however you take it, I am going to get it said. I have been here, you know, for eighteen days."

"Well?" faltering a little.

"And they seem to me, as far as you are concerned, as if they had been eighteen months. I mean, I feel as if we had known each other all that time, or rather, as if we had never left off knowing one another—as if there had been no break between these days and the old ones, when we were playfellows and friends, and—something more than

foolish just for this one time, but after this—"

"Well, after this we shall be engaged to one another," he said.

"Oh, no no!"

"Why do you say 'No'? You won't marry me without my mother's consent; I can understand that. But why should we not be engaged, and wait?"

"Because it would be no use. Because I would not let you bind yourself."

"But you can't prevent me from binding myself. I'll bind myself by a hundred oaths—"

"Frank, you must not."

"If you will look me in the face, and tell me that you don't care about me, I will go away from you this moment."

And then he paused—quite long enough to allow her to speak if she had wished; but, somehow, she hung her head, and did not speak.

"But if you have so much as one grain of love for me—Dorcas I will never give you up as long as I live."

"But I can't marry you."

"You could marry me to-morrow, if you would. I am my own master, and if you are willing to be my wife at once—"

"But I am not willing."

"Very well, then; we are young, and we will wait till I have brought my mother round. You see, there are only two possible things for us to do—either to marry at once, or to wait."

"No—there is another thing—to part."

"Is that what you want us to do?"

"Not what I want us to do, but" rather faintly—"what would be right."

"To give one another up?"

"You know that that would be wisest. Why, even you yourself—you said just now that you would be content—"

"To have us give one another up? I never said so!"

"No—but to have us—like this—only for to-day."

"If I ever said that, it was the most unmitigated lie I ever uttered! But I never said or imagined it. If I thought that such a thing was possible, I should go home and blow out my brains."

"Frank, don't please talk so—as if you were mad."

"But I am mad. How can a man be any thing else who has got what he wants most in the world?"

"You have got—what perhaps you will repent having asked for to-morrow."

"Do you say that because you judge me by yourself? Do you mean that you intend to repent when I am gone?"

"I am almost repenting now"—quickly.

"You say that in words, but—your eyes don't say it."

"Oh, Frank, we have both been so unwise—so rash and reckless—like children. You have been so very rash, you know."

"Yes—thank God, I have."

"You should not thank God for such a thing as that. We are just like children. We are snatching a moment's happiness—and it will end in nothing but pain."

And then the tears came to Dorcas' eyes. Why would he persist in being so hopeful and so joyful, when she knew that she should never be his wife?

But though she was full of fear, she could not make him afraid. He stayed with her for nearly another hour, and throughout all that time she could not awaken one doubt of the future in his mind. "What have we got to do but to wait?" he only said. He laughed at her when she told him that he would grow tired of waiting.

"I have an obstinate way," he declared, "of never giving up what I want. And I am a wonderfully lucky fellow too: I have seldom

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Even more gruesome, however, is the pavement at Gwandu, Africa, in the making of which over 12,000 human skulls are said to have been employed. The town, which is oval in shape, is girded by a ring of lofty poles, on the summit of every one of which is placed a skull, while each of the six gates is led up to by a pavement of skulls, which from constant friction gleams like a way of polished ivory.

YOU CAN'T KILL LONDON.

It is a difficult thing to kill a city, and there are some well-known places that have so much vitality that they will survive any number of disasters. Take Rome as a first example. No fewer than ten times has she been swept by pestilence. She has been besieged twice, and starved out on six occasions. Seven times she has been besieged or bombarded. But she still flourishes. Perhaps that is why she is called the Eternal City. Paris has had eight sieges, ten famines, two plagues, and one fire which devastated it. We make no reference to the number of revolutions, as they are too numerous to mention. But Paris still flourishes. Constantinople has been burned out nine times, and has suffered from four plagues and five sieges. There are some people who think that many of the Sultans have been as bad for the city as any pestilence. And yet she goes on. London began as a kind of mound in a swamp. In her early history she was sacked, burned, and all her inhabitants butchered. She has been decimated by plague five times, exclusive of typhus, cholera, smallpox, and such maladies. She has been more or less burned seven times. She is thriving in spite of all.

STRANGLING IS PLEASANT.

One question often asked and which few living persons are able to answer is, "What are the sensations of a man who is being strangled with a rope?" Some of the few who have lived to give an account of what occurred to them at that critical moment say that after one instant of pain the chief sensation is that of a mass of brilliant colors before the eyes. Professor Boughton, who was one day testing for himself what such an experience would be like, lost his footing, and was accidentally discovered and rescued just as the last faint spark of life was about to leave the body. He declared afterwards that he felt no pain, and that the only sensation was that of a fire before his eyes, which finally changed from a bright blue to a black color. He said that he had no fear of the consequences, and that the colors were even a source of extreme pleasure.

"But what can you see in him? He isn't in the least attractive." "Oh, yes, dear; he has a very prepossessing bank account."

Harold—"What did she say when you turned out the gas and kissed her?" Rupert—"Said she felt as if she never wanted to see my face again."

British Board of Agriculture, he received a deputation who advocated legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of milk-blende butter, and said he thought the speedy legislation on the subject was needed. In his opinion the colonies in the first instance suffered most, and it was hard that when they had done their best, to build up a trade they should have their butter mixed up so as to conceal its identity and its origin. He did not think it ought to be the policy of the Board of Agriculture to encourage the manufacture of an inferior article. It was said that this milk-blending was perfectly fair competition. He did not think so. He asked them to leave the matter in his hands. He not only agreed with them that legislation was required, but he would go further and say that he agreed with some of the speakers that they require speedy legislation. They desired to keep up the standard of agriculture products, and they wanted to protect the public by making it certain that the buyer of butter should be quite sure of getting what he asked for. He would place the matter before his colleagues, and he thanked them for the strong deputation, which did so much to support a Minister of the Department."

CATTLE SHOWS.

It is a good and well-founded maxim to follow, that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Probably the reason that our English cousins have such great exhibitions of cattle at their local fairs because, invariably the English herdsman and breeder hold close to the old saying, that "any or can exhibit cattle in poor shape and lose, but 'tis only a good man who brings them out in good shape and wins."

But with little time and expense we can now select our best animals and begin to care for them in such a manner that they will be a credit to us and their breed, this fall whatever fair they may be shown.

At this time of the year when the heat and flies are so severe, the animal should be kept in a cool, darkened stall to graze and exercise good pasture at night. A small amount of fish oil or other for smelling mixture, which will not injure the hair nor roughen the hide will also be of benefit if sprayed over the animal every morning.

A good bed is half the fitting, and he who takes a little time to have straw from the old straw stack will be repaid for his labor when he sees the animals stretched out in the cool stall, on a soft bed, snoring for then he knows they are put to rest on fat.

Two or three weeks before the fair a few minutes a day can be well and profitably spent on each animal grooming them, and training them to stand quietly, for nothing is more annoying and disgusting to the observers or as much discreditable to an exhibitor, than a ragged, coated and wild animal in the show ring.

Always treat the animals kindly. Do not try to fit more than you can fit well, for a few good ones will fitted will make a better show than a larger number poorly fitted.

With a small amount of such good care and handling you will not only win more ribbons, but you will realize larger prices and more profit from your surplus stock, and be a benefactor in introducing good cattle in the community where you live.

FEEDING PIGS.

More pigs are lost in the summer season from improper feeding than from any other cause. They are compelled to consume foods that are not conducive to thrift, and which leads to disease in the herd.

ON THE FARM.

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The disinfection of stables after a flood of constant use should be a part of routine practice. Dairy stables in particular should be disinfected twice a year, and oftener if conditions demand it. It is possible to give many stables the thorough disinfection that is possible in houses, because their construction will not permit of it, but is possible to do very much and at little expense.

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Some feeders keep slop in the barrels, which ferments until sour, having a very disagreeable odor, the pigs being fed largely upon the slop. This kind of food is more injurious in summer than in winter, as it induces bowel disease. The best slop is milk and bran, freshly made, with grass, vegetables and plenty of pure water, which will induce growth and keep the pigs in good condition.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Interesting Items From All Over the World.

The yearly loss by wear on British gold coins is £48,000.

In Italy thirty persons of 10,000 die by the assassin's knife.

No British Sovereign has vetoed a Parliamentary Bill during the last 185 years.

An eel has two separate hearts. One beats at sixty, the other 160, times a minute.

Torchon lace of any pattern can now be made by one machine, owing to a recent invention in Vienna.

Berlin statisticians have found that only 597 Christian names are employed for the 41,000 children born there each year.

The biggest wine-cooler is at Windsor, and belongs to the King. It was made for George IV., and two men could sit in it with ease.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to a university, in Scotland one in 520, in the United States one in 2,000, and in England one in 5,000.

In Siberia, if a man is dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears a cap or veil from her face, and that constitutes a divorce.

In Berlin a student who wrote for the newspapers has been fined heavily for publishing the substance of a professor's lectures in his articles without permission.

Perhaps the largest camellia in existence is at Plintitz Castle, near Dresden, Germany. The tree is 24 feet high, and annually produces about 50,000 blossoms.

The French Post Office Department has excluded mourning envelopes from the mails for the reason that they can be opened without much chance of detection.

During a year twenty-five cubic yards of the granite pavement of London Bridge is reduced to powder by the enormous traffic; 20,000 vehicles cross daily, and 200,000 foot passengers.

Kent's County Council has decided that baby carriages should carry lights, at night, as the language of the statute regulating the lighting of vehicles is general enough to cover perambulators.

Berlin's watchful police authorities have issued a warning against iced drinks in summer weather as being injurious to health. People are warned not to drink beverages that are cooler than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

A railway train was recently stopped near Rheims, France, by the number of caterpillars that fell on the track. The rails grew too pasty and slippery for the wheels to adhere until cinders were thrown on them.

A seated marble statue of the Empress of Faustina, the ill-famed wife of the philosopher Marcus Aurelius, has been dug up in the Roman Forum. The statue is complete, but is broken in four pieces and the face has been mutilated.

Leipzig University has had the good fortune, unusual for German Universities, of receiving a \$250,000 bequest from a private individual. It was obtained after a complicated law suit with the University of Vienna.

J. B. Matzenauer, who died recently at Appenzell, in Switzerland, was the last man who was subjected to judicial torture in that coun-

RULED BY FOREIGN KINGS

CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Great Britain's Possessions Ruled by Frenchmen and Spaniards.

Anticosti is a beautiful island, about 140 miles long, by thirty wide. It is situated in the great Gulf of St. Lawrence, and its population, consisting of some thirty thousand souls, is almost exclusively British, or of British descent; it is, of course, a British island. But its king is a Frenchman, and one of the very pronounced type. His name of Menier has become famous because of the chocolate by manufacturing which he made an enormous fortune. Years ago M. Menier bought the Island of Anticosti—bought it out and out as it stood, subject, of course, to British laws, which, however, practically recognize him as Anticosti's king. With a great many of the inhabitants of Anticosti, who are obviously M. Menier's subjects, the king is exceedingly unpopular, but it can hardly be said that there is any greater reason for this than the natural distaste British inhabitants of British territory would feel for being subjects of a foreigner. M. Menier's rule has been very free, fair and encouraging, and those changes he has introduced into his little kingdom have been much more for the benefit of his subjects than of himself.

FRENCH KING IN CANADA.

He has spent a considerable sum in improving the island, and has built excellent houses, villages, and churches without drawing upon the pockets of his subjects. He has introduced, or tried to introduce, many lucrative industries into his kingdom, in an earnest desire to benefit the inhabitants. But, despite it all, they would turn him out immediately if they could do so. They object to having a Tricolor Jacked buttoned over a Union Jack waistcoat, and so long as M. Menier remains King of Anticosti his virtues will count for nothing.

So few people are aware where the Island of Herm is situated, that it is scarcely astonishing so little should be heard about it and its German king. It is, of course, one of the smaller Channel Islands, but it is as lovely as any. It is a veritable fairy island, and its owner and king, Prince Blucher, may well be proud of it, although possibly he finds it difficult to stretch his legs in his little British Kingdom without paddling at the same time. At one time Herm was a favorite spot with Channel Island picnic parties, being easily reached from Guernsey, but any stranger invading the island nowadays, would at once be repelled. Herm's king has a great distaste for strangers, and, by owning every inch of the place, he has a perfect right to repel everybody but the properly accredited representatives of the British Crown.

Until comparatively recently, the beautiful Island of Trinidad was practically the kingdom of a Spanish millionaire, named Inez, although the island was even then included in the British Empire.

HE WANTED TRINIDAD.

Senor Inez had amassed an almost fabulous fortune by commerce, but it is said that his ambition was to establish a kingdom for himself in Trinidad, under the protection of Spain, to which the island had, of course, belonged. And he did not fall so very far short of his mark. Every strip of the island that fell into the market he bought up absolutely, and in course of time by far the greater part of the island had been acquired by him through purchase, and an enormous portion of

services, the money raised in his way, and by fines, to be applied to the general good. All that was very well, but he went too far in taxing his subjects to obtain sufficient cash to carry out all the public improvements he contemplated, and thus instead of attracting many new settlers, as he expected to do, he drove away most of those who were there when he took over the land. The consequence was, in a very short time he found himself a king with practically no subjects, and in despair of ever being able to run his kingdom on the lines he had planned, he "abdicated" and returned to the land of his forefathers, having "dropped" the bulk of his large fortune to no purpose.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE WEST STILL GOLDEN

SPLENDID PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER BIG CROP.

Settlers Arriving Daily.—Encouraging News Comes From Manitoba.

The Dominion Department of Immigration at Winnipeg is in receipt of information from the various agencies throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories regarding the acreage under cultivation, the present state of crops, and the prospects for the season, from which the following extracts are gleaned:

Lethbridge and Macleod.—The area under cultivation in this district is placed at between 40,000 and 55,000 acres, all of which promises an abundant yield. The prosperity of the district is general, everything is in a flourishing condition. Southern Alberta never saw such prospects for a bountiful harvest.

Bonnington.—The weather conditions in this district have been remarkably good. Prospects for a heavy crop were never better than we have at present.

Swan River.—All crops looking well especially those on the highest land. You will have to go a long way to see better.

Rosthern.—Land under cultivation in this district is estimated at 50,000 acres, an increase of 10,000 acres over last year. The district shows all appearances of prosperity, and, as a consequence, Rosthern is rapidly developing into an active and important business centre.

Arcole.—The area under cultivation in the Arcole district is approximately 80,000 acres. Prospects never better, and an enormous yield is assured. The district abounds with prosperity; everyone is satisfied with the prospects. Settlers are pouring in, and the favorable conditions for turning over the rich, mellow soil would indicate that the acreage for next year will be increased 25 per cent.

Dauphin.—Wheat acreage considerably increased this year; other crops about the same as last; prospects good.

Cardston, Alberta.—About 25,000 acres, almost double the acreage of last year, represent this year's crop area. A large amount of breaking is being done, and the prospects for the season are excellent. The population of the district has increased 50 per cent. this season. Our vast prairies are fast being converted into fruitful fields.

Duck Lake.—Twenty thousand acres sown in the district promise the largest crop ever gathered here. Prospects very bright for a bountiful year's crop.

Yorkton.—Crop prospects in this district were never better than they are at this time for an abundant harvest. Over 60,000 acres, an increase of 30 per cent., in grains, and 500 per cent. in flax, give bright hopes of a heavy yield. The Doukhobor acreage is increased 100 per

The Bride (on the honeymoon)—
"Why, you only bought one ticket
dear!" The Groom—"By Jove!
never thought of myself."

HOUSEHOLD.

CUCUMBER INNOVATIONS.

Cucumber Soup—Put 2 tablespoons butter and 1 thinly sliced onion into a double boiler cover, and cook half an hour. Then add 4 good-sized cucumbers, pared and grated. Cook a minute or two longer, stirring constantly. Add 1 teaspoon celery salt and 1 qt. milk. Rub together 1 tablespoon butter and 2 of flour, add to the soup, and cook until thick and smooth. Then strain through a fine sieve, and serve with croutons.

Smothered Cucumbers—Pare 3 cucumbers and cut them into quarters lengthwise. Remove the seed portion, and cut the solid flesh into half inch pieces. Put 1 tablespoon butter into a thick saucepan, add the cucumbers, $\frac{1}{2}$ scant teaspoon salt, and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon white pepper. Cover closely, and cook five minutes over a hot fire. Then draw the saucepan to the back of the range, and cook slowly 10 minutes longer.

Cucumber Casseroles—Pare a cucumber and cut it in 2½-inch lengths. Remove all the center, leaving the sides as thin as possible. Place each piece cucumber on a thin slice of tomato, sprinkle with a little salt and pepper and a few drops of vinegar. Then fill the cucumber shells with this mixture: Four tablespoons cold minced fowl or veal, the mashed yolk of a hard-boiled egg, 1 tablespoon cream, and seasoning to taste. Garnish with chopped parsley.

Creamed Cucumbers—Pare and cut into quarters lengthwise 6 good-sized cucumbers. Let them lie in cold water half an hour. Drain, cover with boiling salted water and simmer 20 minutes. Arrange on thin slices buttered toast, on a hot platter. In another saucepan put 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ scant teaspoon salt, and a dash of pepper. Mix over the fire, being careful that it does not scorch. Then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rich milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup the water in which the cucumbers are cooking, and stir until the sauce is smooth and thick. Simmer five minutes, then stir in 1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar, 1 tablespoon butter, and take from the fire. Pour it over the cucumbers and toast, and serve.

Cucumbers with Brown Sauce—Select cucumbers that are too old for slicing, pare them, and cut into quarters. Scrape out all the seeds. Cut the quarters into two or three pieces. Pour over enough rich brown gravy to cover, and stew gently half an hour. Pour over nicely toasted bread, and serve at once.

Cucumber and Onion Salad—One part thinly sliced young onions to two parts pared and thinly sliced cucumbers. Let the cucumbers lie in cold water for an hour before serving. Then drain, mix with the onion and fill into tomato cups. Pour over all a simple French dressing, and serve very cold. The tomatoes should be thrown into hot water, skinned immediately and chilled before using.

Carried Cucumbers—Chop fine enough cold cooked mutton, veal or beef to measure 2 cups. Season highly with salt and pepper. Add 1 tablespoon onion juice, and 1 well-beaten egg. Pare 6 good-sized cucumbers, cut in two crosswise, scoop out the seeds carefully, and stuff full of the seasoned meat. Chop 1 large onion fine, and cook it slowly until brown in 2 heaping tablespoons butter. Add 1 heaping tablespoon flour, 1 teaspoon curry powder, and brown again. Then add gradually 2 cups stock or gravy, and stir until thick

lemons and oranges, and let stand over night. In the morning strain it through a sieve, add 1 qt. cherry syrup and the whites 4 eggs beaten to a froth. Bottle, and place the bottles on ice.

Cherry Syrup—To each pint strained cherry juice add 1 lb. best sugar. Place over the fire and let boil five minutes. Skim well and bottle. A few spoonfuls added to a glass of cold water or lemonade will make a delicious drink.

Ching Ching—Fill a glass two-thirds full shaved ice, add 3 or 4 lumps sugar, the juice of a large orange, and a few drops each essence of cloves and peppermint. Serve at once.

Strawberry Punch—Boil 1 qt. water and 2½ cups sugar ten minutes. Add 1½ cups strawberry juice, and the juice 1 lemon. Strain, cool, and chill on ice.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.

Place the gloves in a basin and cover with benzoline, soak for two or three minutes, then knead and squeeze them well, and any badly soiled parts, such as tips of fingers, should be rubbed separately. After rubbing any part immerse the whole glove, or it will be marked with the friction. Squeeze out one glove at a time and draw it quickly on to the hand, button it, and rub till dry with some old soft rag. If the rubbing is heavy or unequal, the glove will be found to be streaky and consequently spoilt. Remove the glove carefully from the hand and hang it in a current of air for a few hours. This process must be carried out in a room where there is no fire alight.

LOVER'S STRANGE FEATS

WHAT UNSUCCESSFUL SUITORS HAVE DONE.

A Young Scotchman's Determination Won a Wife — A Hard Task Accomplished.

A reply in the negative to the all-important proposal does not necessarily have the effect of causing a lover to abandon his suit. On the contrary, there seems to be no limit to the extremities to which some men will go in order to bring about the ultimate reciprocation of their affections.

A few years ago a young Scotchman of considerable wealth fell violently in love with the daughter of a Manchester cotton merchant, but she was by no means prepossessed in his favor, and stoutly declined his attentions. Unfortunately, he made the irretrievable mistake of holding out his wealth as an inducement to her to become his wife, which resulted in his being forbidden to ever speak to her again. Nothing daunted, however, he adopted another course in order to be near her. Throwing up his position he shaved off all his rude adornments, donned a wig, and assumed other means to hide his identity, and in due time wormed his way into her father's house in the capacity of a butler. For three years he discharged his duties faithfully, until a stray remark aroused the girl's suspicions, and before long she had laid bare his deception. Explanations followed, which resulted in her rewarding his fidelity by the bestowal of

HER HEART AND HAND.

One of the most difficult tasks that ever fell to the lot of a lover, was completed two years ago by Mr. McQuarry of San Francisco. His suit was repeatedly rejected by the lady of his choice, until one day, thinking to put an end to his attentions thereby, she told him that if he would go round the world without a cent in his pocket she would

The Girlington Bank Tragedy.

I.
The loud-toned clock of the Girlington Bank struck the quarter, and as the last beat sounded the watchman entered the manager's room. He turned on the electric light, threw a perfunctory glance round the apartments, switched off the light, and went out.

His steps sounded on the stone stairs leading down to the vault. They passed the door again five minutes later as he returned, and died into silence as he went back to his armchair in the outer office. Half-past one sounded from the loud-toned clock, and Girlington was fast asleep.

A man crawled out from under the manager's table and stood for a moment in the darkness of the room. He went to the shutters, examined them closely, and saw that they were of one solid piece and fitted closely against the window, then turned on the electric light.

The watchman might have been surprised if he had seen George Hardy in the bank at this hour of the night, though he would not have been alarmed for the bank's safety. But then the watchman did not know that George Hardy and his uncle, the bank manager, had had a bitter quarrel that same morning. George had told his uncle of his engagement to Netta Hardy, and the manager had expressed with almost brutal plainness his frank opinion of George Hardy's worthlessness, and had told him that until he had proved his power of earning sufficient money to support his cousin he should never marry her. That, queer as it may sound, was the reason for young George Hardy's presence in the bank at this midnight hour.

George Hardy opened a little chamois leather bag, and took out a complete set of burglar's tools. As they lay there upon the table, they looked far more like the delicate instruments of a dentist than like things which would presently force the big safe in the corner to disgorge its treasure. There were thirty thousand pounds in bank notes, and as much or more in bonds and shares to bearer, in that safe; and George Hardy knew it, for he had seen his uncle put them there. George Hardy also knew that a record of the numbers was somewhere in the bank.

"Not that the numbers matter much—or will matter much when I've done," Hardy muttered. And he placed a small square case, which looked like a hand camera, upon the floor beside the safe. The little case was heavy, and when he had placed it by the safe, George Hardy stood looking at it for a moment.

"It will act ten minutes after I have wound it up," he said; "and after those ten minutes nobody will know that anything is missing. The explosion will be put down to an escape of gas; I shall be back in my bedroom when it happens, and tomorrow I leave for Australia. A few years passed in quiet there, a story of successful mining speculation—and Netta."

Then George Hardy set to work. The details of the safe-breaking were soon got over. The safe was an old-fashioned one, and the burglar's appliances were modern. Within a very short time the big door swung noiselessly upon its hinges, and the thief was selecting the notes, bonds, and shares for which he had come.

He stuffed his booty into the small hand-bag, gathered up the filings of metal from the carpet and threw into the safe, pushed the door to, and turned to the infernal machine. Before winding up the clock-work

Hardy struggled with the again, but it rammed more tight in the lock than ever. Cold perspiration poured down his face, streams, and he wrestled with tiny pass key for his life. It was his life for which he was fighting and life, now that it seemed so suddenly near its end, had grown sweeter to him that it had ever been before.

He shook the key in desperation. He then twisted his handkerchief to the ring of it, made a tourniquet of it with his pencil case, and once more attempted to turn the lock, but the ring of the key came off his hand, and left the key its sticking in the door.

Tick, tick, tick, tick!
All fear of possible discovery left him now in this greater, absorbing terror, and he shrieked aloud for help. But no help came.

Watson, the night-watchman, slumbered peacefully in the office.

Mad with terror, George Hardy hammered at the door. He opened his little chamois leather bag of burgling implements and endeavored to pick the key out from the lock or turn it. He could do neither.

The man's face grew horrible in ghastly terror. He dropped his burgling tools, stepped back from the door, and laughed a long, low crazy laugh, which ended in a shriek of fear.

Tick, tick, tick, tick!

The burglar's reason was leaving him. Tick, tick! Morsellessly the clock-work machinery went on, and every beat seemed like the throb of a huge sledge hammer on George Hardy's brain. He rushed to the window, and tried to unfasten the shutters, but they were securely locked, and though key to them was somewhere in the room, as he fully knew, he could not remember where the watchman had put it. He switched on the light once more, and tried to think.

Tick, tick, tick, tick!

He could think of nothing but the dull thudding which continued beat on and on, would go on until the end came. The bank robber lay down on the floor beside his bag and patted with his right hand gently on the carpet in accompaniment to the ticking of the clock and the machine.

Tick, tick, tick, tick!

Hardy commenced to count the tickings. Perhaps he could buy open the door. He threw him blindly at it, and lacerated his head against the casing. A little stream of blood trickled from the broken skin upon his forehead. But the door did not yield.

Again and again he hurled himself against the portal; but it was too stoutly made, and resisted every effort. Presently, in one mad rush he caught his foot in the bag, and he fell heavily to the ground.

Tick, tick, tick, tick!

The clerks when they arrived bank the next morning found the broken safe, and the infernal machine with its damp fuse beside George Hardy was sitting on the floor beside his open bag, laughing childishly as he tore up bonds and bank notes, crushed them in his hands, and dabbed them at the light wound upon his forehead to stave a bleeding which had long since ceased. The room door had been closed when they came to it, but was not locked, although the broken key was in it still.—London News.

FAMOUS BATTLE DINNERS

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

and a simple French dressing, and serve very cold. The tomatoes should be thrown into hot water, skinned immediately and chilled before using.

Curried Cucumbers—Chop fine enough cold cooked mutton, veal or beef to measure 2 cups. Season highly with salt and pepper. Add 1 tablespoon onion juice, and 1 well-beaten egg. Pare 6 good-sized cucumbers, cut in two crosswise, scoop out the seeds carefully, and stuff full of the seasoned meat. Chop 1 large onion fine, and cook it slowly until brown in 2 heaping tablespoons butter. Add 1 heaping tablespoon flour, 1 teaspoon curry powder, and brown again. Then add gradually 2 cups stock or gravy, and stir until thick and smooth. Season to taste, and strain. Lay the stuffed cucumbers in a saucepan, pour over them the sauce, cover, and simmer half an hour. The curry may be omitted if desired.

Cucumber Sandwiches—Pare 1 or 2 fresh cucumbers, split open, remove the seeds and cut into very thin slices. Soak 15 minutes in slightly salted ice water, then drain, and dry on a towel. Dip each slice into a rich mayonnaise dressing, sprinkle with salt, and arrange on thinly sliced buttered bread, cover with a lettuce leaf and a second slice of bread. These are best eaten at once.

THE SUMMER PORCH.

The piazza should have a thoroughly practical way for illuminating it on dark nights, with special care paid to entrance steps. If gas or electricity cannot be introduced in a substantial wrought-iron lantern a picturesque brass lamp to hold oil may be substituted. The better-made Japanese paper lanterns may always be turned to for festive occasions, and for a decorative feature. The privacy of the porch should be insured by the early planting of annual vines until hardly ones can be depended upon for shade. The Japanese screens and awnings are further means of enclosing the sides of piazzas. The former have proved so helpful that they are now made in colors to match the house, instead of being confined to the original varnish of the bamboo. Special colored flower holders may be selected.

BABY'S FIRST SUMMER.

There are one or two minor points which, though not serious, are often a source of great discomfort to the infant during warm weather. One of the chief causes of annoyance is prickly heat, says Marianna Wheeler, superintendent of Babies' Hospital, in New York. Children who are fat and who perspire freely are frequently troubled in this way. With a little care a large part of the trouble may be overcome and the child made very comfortable. I would suggest that very little soap be used on the child's skin in summer; that instead of the daily bath with soap, a bran bath be substituted; and that once a day, usually at night, or more often, if necessary, the child's entire body, or the parts which are most affected with the heat rash or eruption of any kind, be bathed with lukewarm water containing either a little bicarbonate of soda, vinegar, or sea salt. Often trifling irritation like this causes a feverish condition, and it takes only a little fever or a little worry or a slight disturbance added to summer heat to interfere with the child's rest at night. Many such little things combined are a factor in upsetting the digestion; or in making a nervous baby, and with infants nervousness alone is a cause for gastritis.

COLD DRINKS.

Roman Punch—Grate the yellow rinds 4 lemons and 2 oranges upon 2 lbs sugar. Add the juice of the

house in the capacity of a butler. For three years he discharged his duties faithfully, until a stray remark aroused the girl's suspicions, and before long she had laid bare his deception. Explanations followed, which resulted in her rewarding his fidelity by the bestowal of

HER HEART AND HAND.

One of the most difficult tasks that ever fell to the lot of a lover, was completed two years ago by Mr. McQuarry of San Francisco. His suit was repeatedly rejected by the lady of his choice, until one day, thinking to put an end to his attentions thereby, she told him that if he would go round the world without a cent in his pocket she would marry him. McQuarry courageously took her at her word, and setting out actually accomplished the feat in a certain period named, a task which received its just reward.

An English girl who doubted her adorer's courage informed him that she would only marry him if he crossed from La Rochelle, on the French coast, to Portsmouth in a canoe, a test which she believed he would shrink. But in this she was mistaken, for in a small craft which two men could easily carry her admirer started, having first stored the necessary provisions in the lockers and donned a life-belt. Fortunately the weather in the Bay of Biscay was in his favor, and after a perilous journey he reached these shores, to receive the prize for which he yearned.

A young Frenchman named Pierre Barnard accomplished the remarkable feat of walking from Paris to Berlin on stilts two summers ago at the behest of a Breton maiden who had spurned his addresses, but wished to test his devotion. He was not allowed to dismount even at night, but compelled to rest against walls or anything that would support his weight; an impartial judge having accompanied him on a bicycle to see that the conditions were properly fulfilled. The feat accomplished, Barnard again renewed his suit.

THIS TIME WITH SUCCESS.

A short time ago a young London solicitor, in order to win the girl of his choice, carried out a task which all but those of unusual courage would have shirked. The lady rejected his attentions on the grounds that she would only marry the man who undertook to find her brother, who had left home some years previously, and restore him to her mother. As the runaway had been last heard of in a South American copper mine, the solicitor had no important clues to aid him in his work. Nevertheless, pocketing a photograph he gave up his business and set out, only to return to England in despair when two years were over and he had come to the end of his resources without success. But just as he was leaving a London terminus a man passed him in the street who bore a small resemblance to the photograph, and he inquired his name. Judge of his astonishment when the stranger replied that he was the individual in question, and the reunion of the family was followed shortly afterwards by the admittance of the solicitor as a fully qualified member.

A GRADUATE GRANDMOTHER.

A remarkable story of a "sweet girl graduate" is told by a St. Louis paper. She has just graduated after a four years' course in history, astronomy, literature, political economy, geometry, arts, sciences, and languages. The remarkable fact is that this "schoolgirl" has raised a family and is a grandmother. In her youth she was denied educational advantages, and was not able to commence systematic study until she was sixty-eight years old.

bedroom when it happens, and tomorrow I leave for Australia. A few years passed in quiet there, a story of successful mining speculation—and Netta."

Then George Hardy set to work. The details of the safe-breaking were soon got over. The safe was an old-fashioned one, and the burglar's appliances were modern. Within a very short time the big door swung noiselessly upon its hinges, and the thief was selecting the notes, bonds, and shares for which he had come.

He stuffed his booty into the small hand-bag, gathered up the filings of metal from the carpet and threw into the safe, pushed the door to, and turned to the infernal machine.

Before winding up the clock-work attachment, he glanced at his watch. "Not three o'clock yet. I've been pretty quick," he said.

He felt in his waistcoat for the little flint pass key which had admitted him so easily into the manager's sanctum, and dropped a tiny spot of oil on to the wards.

"One the machine is started I must lose no time in getting out," he muttered.

Hardy sat down in his uncle's chair, and thought his plans over carefully again. The explosion would leave no traces of a burglary. When it happened he would be in his bedroom in his uncle's house, and, doubtless, like his uncle, he would rush down stairs half dressed to learn what was the matter. His departure next day, too, would cause no suspicion, for he had told many people of his intention "to go out to Australia and seek a fortune which should permit him to come back in a few years' time and marry Netta."

It would not take him two minutes to get out of the bank, and the explosion would destroy all traces of the numbers of his booty, which he could easily negotiate in Melbourne.

He sat there thinking for a minute longer, got up, and walked across to the small black case which he had put up near the safe. Although he felt assured that nothing could go wrong, his heart was thumping almost painfully. As he crossed the room he caught sight of his face in the looking-glass over the mantelpiece, and laughed to see how pale it was.

"And yet there's no real danger; at least, none for me," he said aloud. "I'm sorry for poor Watson, though."

Watson was the night-watchman, who was sleeping in the cushioned chair in the outer office.

"Poor beggar! But the bank will pension his widow if—"

And the thought of what was almost sure to happen stayed his hand a moment, as it went out to the clock-work attachment of the infernal machine.

II.

The clock struck a quarter to four. "Now!" said George Hardy.

And he wound up the attachment of the little black case in the corner by the safe.

"Tick, tick, tick, tick!" He gave a glance round him, drew the pass key from his pocket, took the bag containing the stolen fortune in his hand, and stepped over to the door. He slipped the key into the lock, and turned out the light.

"Tick, tick, tick, tick!" Hardy turned the key, but he found it stick a little.

"Tick, tick, tick, tick!" He pushed the key farther in the lock, but it refused to turn.

The man's eyes widened in momentary terror. What if he failed to get out of the room? Nothing on earth could stop that machine in the corner now. He could not even smash it, for such an action would only hasten the end which he now feared would come too soon.

"Tick, tick, tick, tick!"

George Hardy was sitting on the floor beside his open bag, laughing childishly as he tore up bonds and bank notes, crushed them in his hands, and dabbed them at the lit wound upon his forehead to stave a bleeding which had long since ceased. The room door had been closed when they came to it, but was not locked, although the broken key was in it still.—London answers.

FAMOUS BATTLE DINNER

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Few Survivors of the Sikh War The Glorious Charge of Balacava.

In days of yore, when the Duke was alive, one of the features of the season was the Waterloo banquet, annually held on the anniversary of the battle by the Duke at the principal picture gallery, Appley House, a room that appropriately bears the title of Waterloo Chamber, says *London Tit-Bits*.

If the veterans of 1815 were collected to-day in that room, which is 90 feet long, it is to be feared that its appearance would be somewhat empty, especially in view of the fact that when in 1900 the survivors of the Sikh War, belonging to the 16th Lancers, which camp took place thirty odd years at Waterloo, were invited to be guests of the members of the Anniversary Dinner Fund, it was discovered that there were only six men of that regiment still alive who took part in the glorious charge—"through the back"—that decided the battle which has been described as a story that was technically without flaw. Of the half-dozen survivors three of the 16th, who were led by Sir Harry Smith whose valiant name to Lady's name, who broke a Sikh square, were aged and infirm to put in appearance, and were looked after in another manner. On the last anniversary only two were present to stand in response when Sir He Wilkinson proposed the toast of "Veterans."

Another battle dinner connected the minds of the diners with a glorious charge is that known as "Death or Glory" dinner, the phrase being the motto of the 1 Lancers. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, so well known is the exploit of that regiment, that said dinner is held on October 27, the anniversary of the

CHARGE OF BALACLAVA.

At this dinner some of the items on the menu are reminiscent of the Crimea, for, in addition to fish, and ducal hares and pheasants provided by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, there are such delicacies as "Balacava Pudding and Be or Glory Sauce," "Macedoine Jell or Charlotte Russe," which has a Black Sea flavor about it names, but, let us hasten to one that is not apparent in the taste. On the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle three survivors of the charge, we believe, were present and a very pathetic feature of the occasion was the fact that the medals of Sergeant O'Gorman rep on the chairman's table. The medals were pledged in Philadelphia so it is said, when the gallant died fell on hard times, were deemed by Mr. Wych, an American gentleman, and presented by him to the regiment.

In addition to regimental, there are other Crimean dinners that are annually partaken of, and of the one of the most famous takes place under the auspices of the Mayor of Portsmouth. On the last occasion

Hardy struggled with the key, but it rammed more tightly the lock than ever. Cold perspiration poured down his face in beads, and he wrestled with the key as key for his life. It was a life for which he was fighting, a life, now that it seemed so suddenly near its end, had grown sweet to him that it had ever been before. He shook the key in desperation, then twisted his handkerchief in the ring of it, made a tourniquet with his pencil case, and once more attempted to turn the lock; the ring of the key came off in his hand, and left the key itself clicking in the door. Tick, tick, tick, tick! All fear of possible discovery had left him now in this greater, all-sorbing terror, and he shrieked out for help. But no help came. Watson, the night-watchman, lingered peacefully in the outer room. Mad with terror, George Hardy rapped at the door. He tore open his little chambray leather bag, burgling implements and endeavored to pick the key out from the lock or turn it. He could do neither.

The man's face grew horrible in its astly terror. He dropped his rying tools, stepped back from the door, and laughed a long, loud, crazy laugh, which ended in a shriek of fear.

Tick, tick, tick, tick! The burglar's reason was fast leaving him. Tick, tick! Recklessly the clock-work machinery went on, and every beat seemed to be the throb of a huge sledgehammer on George Hardy's brain. He rushed to the window, and tried to unfasten the shutters, but they were securely locked, and though the key to them was somewhere in the room, as he fully knew, he could not remember where the watchman had put it. He switched on the light more, and tried to think. Tick, tick, tick, tick!

He could think of nothing but that dull thudding which continued to at on and on, would go on until the end came. The bank robber sat down on the floor beside his bag, and patted with his right hand gently on the carpet in accompaniment to the ticking of the clock in the machine.

Tick, tick, tick, tick! Hardy commenced to count the skings. Perhaps he could burst open the door. He threw himself blindly at it, and lacerated his head against the casing. A little stream of blood trickled down the broken in upon his forehead. But the door did not yield.

Again and again he hurled himself against the portal; but it was so stoutly made, and resisted every effort. Presently, in one mad rush, he caught his foot in the bag, and fell heavily to the ground. Tick, tick, tick, tick!

The clerks when they arrived at the next morning found the broken safe, and the infernal machine with its damp fuse beside it. George Hardy was sitting on the floor beside his open bag, laughing wildly as he tore up bonds and ink notes, crushed them in his hands, and dabbed them at the little wound upon his forehead to staunch bleeding which had long since ceased. The room door had been closed when they came to it, but it was not locked, although the broken key was in it still.—London Answers.

AMOUS BATTLE DINNERS

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

towards the end of April this year, 104 veterans, whose average age was sixty-seven years and aggregate 7,080, sat down as his worship's guests.

Towards the end of October, 1899, Lord and Lady Wimborne gave a farewell dinner at their house in Arlington street to the officers of the Royal Dragoons, with whom their son was proceeding to South Africa the following day. Whether or not this dinner becomes an annual affair remains to be seen; should it do so the table decorations which were carried out under the personal direction of Lady Wimborne, should be repeated on each occasion in the future, for they could hardly be improved upon.

THE FLORAL DECORATIONS were carried out entirely in red and white chrysanthemums and deep blue violets, and upon the table cloth the words "Waterloo" and "Balaclava"—the names of two battles occupying prominent positions on the regimental colors—were also traced in flowers of similar colors. For the centre-piece the national flag and ensigns were displayed, and a tiny silken Union Jack was placed at each seat, whilst the button-holes provided for each gentleman present were lilies of the valley and geraniums tied with royal blue ribbon. The uniform of the Royal Dragoons when at home is red with blue facings, a fact that doubtless accounted to a certain extent for the color scheme of the table decorations.

A very interesting siege dinner was held a year last June, when the survivors of the Lucknow garrison, including, for the first time in the history of this anniversary banquet, ladies who passed through the trials and tribulations of the siege of 1857, gathered together under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Innes, V.C. The company included nine combatant members of the garrison, nine women, and seven children who went through the siege, and in addition to these five members of the relieving force were also present. Among the nine ladies at the dinner were three who had given birth to baby boys at Lucknow during the siege, and one of the seven children who survived those troublesome times, who was also present, was Mr. A. Dashwood, who was born during that terrible turmoil. Mr. Dashwood was last year joined by two other children of the siege in Messrs. R. A. Fayer and J. W. Perry. By a strange coincidence, on the day of the dinner another veteran named Hill, who was one of the relieving force, had the honor of presentation to the Prince and Princess of Wales (then Duke and Duchess of York) at Auckland.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS AGO next December 24th—that is to say, on Christmas Eve, 1871—six cadets of the Military School of Saint Cyr, who, after going through the terrible Franco-German War, were completing their studies at that seat of learning, pledged themselves to meet if alive, at noon on May 3rd, 1900, at a certain spot—the Arc de Triomphe, to wit. On the day in question and at the appointed hour three officers wended their way to the trysting place, greeted each other cordially, and, after waiting for some little time for the three who were never again to keep a rendezvous, repaired to a restaurant, there to fight their battles over again, compare notes, and drink in silence to the memory of their fallen comrades. That each of the survivors present at this dinner arranged three decades previously should be in uniform is perhaps not extraordinary, though it was certainly something of a coincidence that each should have attained the same rank—namely, that of major—but such indeed was the case.

MOST MARVELLOUS CLOCK

TOOK A GERMAN NINETEEN YEARS TO BUILD.

The Task Ruined Him Financially—Unable to Find a Purchaser For His Clock.

Life just now has few attractions for a certain German watchmaker, for he has just completed a colossal task which has occupied every moment of his time, excepting those spent in eating and sleeping, during the past nineteen years, and now that his work is ended it is of little monetary value to him, for he is unable to find a purchaser for the result of his years of toil. The task he set himself was that of constructing the most marvellous clock in the world, an idea which suggested itself to him as he was one day gazing upon the world-famous timepiece at Strasburg Cathedral. Being a watchmaker by trade, he knew what an attempt to surpass that marvel of his art meant, but, nothing daunted, he set to work with a will.

When he commenced he was in fairly good circumstances, but, as the years passed by and no further supplies came in, one by one his worldly possessions left him. His wife pleaded and threatened, but in vain. Finally she summoned him before a magistrate, who declared him insane, and he was placed in a lunatic asylum. After a time, however, he regained his liberty, and immediately recommenced work on his self-imposed task. But his home was made so uncomfortable for him that he transported himself, his tools, and his clock to Karlsruhe, Baden. Here he interested some local officials in his work, and he was given

FREE BOARD AND LODGING. But it only lasted for eighteen months, and he was forced to move. This time he went to his son in Switzerland, and there obtained help from many of the benevolent-minded, among his gifts being one from the German Emperor, who had heard of his wonderful clock. And now, after twenty-four years, five of which he spent in confinement, the herculean task is completed, and is, indeed, what its maker claims it to be—the most marvellous timepiece ever constructed.

To begin with, it is enclosed in glass, making every movement of the works visible, and every part of which there are no fewer than 2,200—is the watchmaker's own handiwork. The clock indicates the seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week, date of the month, the seasons of the year, the signs of the Zodiac, the rising and setting of the sun, the changes of the moon, and the positions of the celestial bodies. It also shows the eclipses of the sun and the moon. Besides all this, the clock is beautifully decorated with all kinds of allegorical figures, which move at their own appointed times. At each quarter, excepting the full hour, two angels advance, strike a bell, and retire into a recess. At the full hour two other angels appear, the one holding an hour-glass and the other sounding a trumpet. At another part of this wonderful piece of work stands a cock, which at five minutes to twelve midday flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and

CROWS THREE TIMES.

There are also figures constantly appearing, representing the four ages of man, while on the right hand side of the dial is a beautifully carved statuette representing the angel of Death, who points with his scythe to the face of the clock. Every time the clock strikes twelve, Christ, with bended head, and His twelve apostles advance from a hidden corner, while below a monk appears and rings his "Ave."

As each season of the year comes

IN THE GLASS OF FASHION

INTERESTING HINTS ON PRESENT DAY DRESSES.

What the Prevailing Styles Are—Latest Costumes, Jewels and Millinery.

Irish crocket and tatting hold full sway in the lace world. Gros de Venice is the latest ribbon novelty, and is washable. Magpie combinations are very delicate effects prevail in veillings. Wide drape belts with slits and metal ornaments are favorites. Grapes and cherries are among the smartest hat trimmings of the hour. The newest and most beautiful cushion covers are made of gathered chiffon.

Continental is the name given one of the most popular hat shapes of the season.

For evening wear jets, lace, jeweled ribbon and mousseline over satin are stylish.

Walrus and lizard are the fad of the year for belts, wrist bags, pocket books, etc.

In many fine white waist patterns there is drawn work of the most exquisite variety.

The latest and most elaborate paraisols from France have ruffled shirings of chiffon.

Stiff collars are quite passe for separate waists. Soft effects are far and away in the lead.

Irish lace boleros lend a touch of elegance to simply made blouses of louisine or peau d'cygne.

Decidedly the elbow sleeve is the predominating one for summer, both for high and open-neck gowns.

Etamine and mercerized effects, closely resembling silk, are noticeable among the new shirt waist stuffs.

Flowers made from ribbon are novelties of the millinery world that are unique, and quite attractive, too.

Little, shallow scallops or tiny flounces cut in the form of miniature vandykes decorate some of the newest skirts.

Large collars and cuffs of the Louis type, short coquettish capes will be worn with all sorts of toilets over the tailor made.

Tan and sage green are to be the only permissible colors for the tub gowns, with white, of course, favored before these.

With the white blouses the modish accompaniment is the white kid belt, heavily stitched and fastened with brass, kid, or pearl buckle.

There is a tendency in every part of the feminine dress to go away from the severe and classical and get into the more dainty and picturesque.

Pretty sets of wide turnover collars and cuffs are of white with bands of flowered lawn or something of that nature, set in just inside the hem.

Of the most conspicuous novelties that have appeared during the last few weeks, the shapes made of straw, in imitation of reeds and grasses, stand first in the list.

The entire outfit for summer, with the possible exception of a black taffeta costume and a travelling gown, can be made in white this season, without any consideration for age.

The latest throb in novelty souvenirs is the ping-pong bonbon box. It is a vellum paper racquet, full size, and with a rubber ball fastened in the side which forms the cover.

Veils are striking. The latest, combinations of black and white chenille, with foundations of grey, white or black, is called the chin-chilla dot, which is a mesh varying from fine to coarse.

A peculiar trimming on a white dotted muslin imported frock is the flowered muslin with which a great part of it is covered. This is set on to add little more handsomely

men, and the internal machine with its damp fuse beside it. George Hardy was sitting on the floor beside his open bag, laughing wildly as he tore up bonds and ink notes, crushed them in his hands, and dabbed them at the little mound upon his forehead to staunch bleeding which had long since ceased. The room door had been closed when they came to it, but it was not locked, although the broken key was in it still.—London Aurora.

AMOUS BATTLE DINNERS

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Survivors of the Sikh War.—The Glorious Charge of Balaklava.

On days of yore, when the Iron Age was alive, one of the features of the season was the Waterloo banquet, annually held on the anniversary of the battle by the Duke in the principal picture gallery of the House, a room that appropriately bears the title of the Waterloo Chamber, says London Tit-Bits.

Of the veterans of 1815 were collected to-day in that room, which 90 feet long, it is to be feared at its appearance would be somewhat empty, especially in view of the fact that when in 1900 the survivors of the Sikh War, belonging to the 16th Lancers, which campaign took place thirty odd years after Waterloo, were invited to be the guests of the members of the Aliwal Funder Fund, it was discovered that there were only six men of that regiment still alive who took part in the glorious charge—"through and over"—that decided the battle, which has been described as a victory that was technically without a foe. Of the half-dozen survivors of the 16th, who were led by Sir Harry Smith whose wife it her name to Lady Smith, and who broke a Sikh square, were too old and infirm to put in an appearance, and were looked after in other manner. On the last anniversary only two were present, and in response when Sir Henry Blkinson proposed the toast of "The Veterans."

Another battle dinner connected in the minds of the diners with a glorious charge is that known as the "Death or Glory" dinner, the said feast being the motto of the 17th Lancers. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, so well known is the great exploit of that regiment, that the dinner is held on October 25th, the anniversary of the

CHARGE OF BALAKLAVA.

At this dinner some of the items of the menu are reminiscent of the Iron Age, for, in addition to fish, flesh and fowl, ducks and pheasants provided by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, there are such delicacies as "Balaklava Pudding and Death or Glory Sauce," "Macedoine Jolly" and "Charlotte Russe," which have a Black Sea flavor about their mes, but, let us hasten to add, that is not apparent in their state. On the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle three survivors of the charge, we believe, were present, and a very pathetic feature of the occasion was the fact that the medals of Sergeant O'Gorman reposed on the chairman's table. These medals were pledged in Philadelphia. It is said, when the gallant soldier fell on hard times, were redeemed by Mr. Wych, an American gentleman, and presented by him to the regiment.

In addition to regimental, there are other Crimean dinners that are annually partaken of, and of these is one of the most famous takes place under the auspices of the Mayor of Portsmouth. On the last occasion,

to the wit, "On the day in question and at the appointed hour three officers wended their way to the trysting place, greeted each other cordially, and, after waiting for some little time for the three who were never again to keep a rendezvous, repaired to a restaurant, there to fight their battles over again, compare notes, and drink in silence to the memory of their fallen comrades. That each of the survivors present at this dinner arranged three decades previously should be in uniform is perhaps not extraordinary, though it was certainly something of a coincidence that each should have attained the same rank—namely, that of major—but such indeed was the case.

EXPECTED A GREAT DEAL.

"I say, Thompson, did you ever notice that I was brutally indifferent to my children?"
"Certainly not. You're quite the contrary, Holmes."
"Well, do I look like a miscreant who would be only too glad to abandon them to the mercy of strangers?"
"Of course not. Whatever put such an idea into your head?"
"Or have I the reputation of being so selfish that I would not disturb or exert myself in the slightest to secure their safety from the most desperate danger?"
"No, indeed. Who's been accusing you of such things?"

"My wife."
"Your wife? Why?"
"Why, little Johnny got himself lost for a couple of hours the other day, and all I did was to notify the police, hire every private detective in town, and rouse all the neighborhood to help hunt for him."
"Wasn't that enough?"
"No. She insists that I am a brutal, selfish miscreant, and several other things, because I refused to do all she wanted me to."
"Why, what more was possible?"
"Make the Commander-in-Chief order out the Militia to help in the hunt!"

NO SQUASHES.

One woman has rebelled against the prevailing style of millinery. She went the other day to buy a simple hat, and looked over a large variety, all decorated with cherries, grapes, strawberries, hazelnuts, apples and beans.

"No, I don't want any of these," she said, putting them aside.

"Perhaps you would prefer this cluster of currants!" suggested the milliner.

"No, nor squashes nor cucumbers. These things are very necessary on the dinner-table, but I object to them on my head."

"But they are so fashionable!"
"Never mind. I draw the line at fruit and vegetables."

WASTED ENERGY.

"Mad!" he exclaimed. "Of course I'm mad. I tell you what we need in this world is some good system of general thought transference or mind reading. You know how hard I worked to get Margaret?"

"Yes."
"Just gave all my waking thoughts to the subject, neglected my business and all that, and made a fool of myself generally."

"But you succeeded."
"Oh, yes; we're engaged. And now that we have exchanged confidences I find that she was working just as hard to get me, and it makes us both mad to think of the waste of effort."

Brown—"I say, Dumley, Robinson has threatened that the first time he meets you he proposes to knock some sense into you. You'd better look out for him." Dumley (contemptuously)—"Pooh! It would take a dozen men like Robinson to knock any sense into me."

full hour—two other angels appear, the one holding an hour-glass and the other sounding a trumpet. At another part of this wonderful piece of work stands a cock, which at five minutes to twelve midday flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and

CROWS THREE TIMES.

There are also figures constantly appearing, representing the four ages of man, while on the right hand side of the dial is a beautifully carved statuette representing the angel of Death, who points with his scythe to the face of the clock. Every time the clock strikes twelve, Christ, with bended head, and His twelve apostles advance from a hidden corner, while below a monk appears and rings his "Ave."

As each season of the year comes round a typical picture is exhibited—in spring, a spring scene, in which a cuckoo is seen in a tree, and is heard to utter its curious cry seven times; in summer, a fresh scene, with a quail, which likewise calls seven times; in the autumn a bull, lying at the feet of St. Luke, the evangelist; and in winter a lion, which lies near St. Mark, roars.

Lastly, after the striking of each hour, a chime of bells makes melody for some five or six minutes, each tune lasting about a minute, and it is claimed that the clock will last practically for ever, keeping the minutest accuracy.—Tit-Bits.

MICE LIKE BEADS.

Many people who possess the pretty Japanese curtains made of bamboo and strings of beads, have been surprised to find that many of the beads disappear without leaving even a fragment of broken glass. One gentleman declares that he actually counted the beads at night, and then again in the morning, in order to be quite sure that his eyes did not deceive him, with the result that there was no room for doubt about the disappearance. One night he was in time to see a mouse run up one of the strings and take a bead. What did a mouse want with a globule of glass? He decided to have a close look at the beads, and this led to the discovery that a lot of them were not glass, but rice grains, which are presumably cheaper in the Far East. An examination of a number of Japanese curtains revealed the same fact, namely, that the yellow "beads" are rice grains.

LADIES AT THE WAR OFFICE.

The most interesting of the new departures made at the War Office is the appointment of a lady on the staff. This is the first time a lady has had a local habitation in the building. The lady in question served at the front as a nurse, and having recently returned has been appointed to a position at the War Office. She has a private office and a separate little sub-department of her own. She is to have charge within the War Office of the affairs of the Army Nursing Department. As a practical step this new departure is heartily approved.

TOBACCO AND SMALLPOX.

The virtues of tobacco as a preventative against infectious diseases are not a recent discovery, for it is recorded that at the time of the great plague every child had to take a pipe and tobacco to school, and at an interval in the lessons masters and scholars lit up. A correspondent of a trade journal writes saying that he has held positions in various cigar and tobacco manufacturing factories in London and Liverpool since 1844, and has never known a single death of a cigar-maker from cholera or smallpox. If persons do not smoke, he says, they should burn a little tobacco every morning before leaving home.

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The latest throb in novelty souvenirs is the ping-pong bon-bon box. It is a vellum paper racket, full size, and with a rubber ball fastened in the side which forms the cover.

Veils are striking. The latest, combinations of black and white chenille, with foundations of grey, white or black, is called the chin-chilla dot, which is a mesh varying from fine to coarse.

A peculiar trimming on a white dotted muslin imported frock is the flowered muslin with which a great part of it is covered. This is set on in odd little wavy bands, great numbers of them.

Notwithstanding the slow progress that the French jacket (half fitting and with seamless back) made during its first appearance, it has come to be more generally favored than the ultra-English covert coat.

If there is one thing more apparent than another among new summer dress models it is the continued popularity of tucks and lace bands and applique, and their extended possibilities in the way of variety.

The scarf is becoming popular and is likely to remain so. It is graceful, it falls prettily around the figure, and it can be worn with a variety of toilets. It can be of delicate lace or net or gauze or tulle. Silver gauze is the latest craze.

Delightful little house blouses for the summer girl are to be seen in the shops now. Made in surplice shape, with frilled elbow sleeves, and in the most delicate lawns, dimities, and batistes, they are intended to be worn with white pique and duck skirts.

Summer gowns of wash blonde are among the very newest and most swagger kinds exhibited for exclusive women. These are exceedingly attractive, besides being very novel. They are in artistic colored printed designs of delicate bouquets after the Pompadour fashion.

Bonns are wide, full and round on the outside, or in the popular cape form, made of three wide frills of net or silk, with ruffles on the edges, or a tiny ruffle of net with narrow black velvet ribbon on the edge. Long streamer ends are of net with ruffles for finish.

RECIPE FOR SUCCESS.

Here is a recipe which the great Lord Russell left behind him for the guidance of his son, a younger member of the Bar:

Begin each day's work with a memo, of what is to be done, in order of urgency.

Do one thing only at a time.

In any business interviews note in your diary or in your entries the substance of what takes place—for corroboration in any future difficulty.

Arrange any case, whether for brief or for your own judgment, in the order of time.

Be scrupulously exact down to the smallest item in money matters, etc., in your account of them.

Be careful to keep your papers in neat and orderly fashion.

There is no need to confess ignorance to a client, but never be above asking for advice from those competent to give it in any matter of doubt, and never affect to understand when you do not understand thoroughly.

Get to the bottom of any affair entrusted to you—even the simplest—and do each piece of work as if you were a tradesman turning out a best sample of his manufacture by which he wishes to be judged.

Do not be content with being an expert master of form and detail, but strive to be a lawyer.

Always be straightforward and sincere.



The Leading Hat Store

Nothing will add more to your comfort during the summer season than a light weight hat or cap.

We have them in all shapes, styles and prices.

Linen Hats at 10c, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

Straw Hats at 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00 and up to \$4.50.

Felt Hats in light colors at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Men's Chip Hats at 50c, worth \$1.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafeo offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock
of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is
Second to None

OUTINGS and PICNICS

The time is at hand. Have your feet properly shod with our Tennis, Baseball and outing Footwear and you will feel more comfortable. The cost at our store is small.

Men's White Canvass Shoe.....	\$1.25
Men's Grey Canvas Boot.....	\$1.50
Men's White Canvas Boot, Goodyear Welt	\$2.50
Men's Base Ball Shoes.....	60c.
Boys' Base Ball Shoes.....	50c.
Youths' Base Ball Shoes.....	45c.

J. J. HAINES,

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

TAMWORTH.

We have had a great deal of rainy weather of late, and in some localities clover is suffering as there is no chance of curing it. This season clover is a great crop.

Our village is still improving by way of building, and in a few weeks the new brick buildings on east side of Division Street, will be all completed and ready to place stocks in. They will be as fine a lot of buildings as could be found in any city. D. E. Rose will be the first to occupy. He will be ready about next week. He has a fine drug store, his front is very fine. The foundation for the cement walk is all ready and when cemented will make a durable walk.

C. G. Coxall has placed in his store the McGuin Ascetelene System. It is a fine light and gives great satisfaction, making a beautiful clear light.

Alex. Rose is visiting his brother, D. E. Rose, this week.

Mrs. T. Miller, of Ottawa, is visiting friends here this week. Her daughter, Mrs. Dowlin, is also visiting friends here.

The Presbyterian congregation held a lawn social on Mr. Fleming's lawn, July 8th, and they had a fine night and an enjoyable time.

ODESSA.

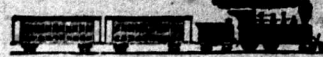
It is coming. What? A lawn social? Where? On Wm. H. Dauherty's lawn. When? Thursday, July 17th. Music by Yarker Citizen's Band. Don't miss the treat of the season.

Mr. Robert Bennett will open up a tin shop in connection with his store. Repairing will be done on the shortest notice.

Miss Eva Cairns has returned home after visiting friends in Centreville, Yarker and other places.

The Rev. W. B. Seecombe and daughter paid us a flying visit on Wednesday, of this week.

Mrs. Hester Day has rented the



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 1:25 a.m.
" 3:35 a.m.	" 2:15 a.m.
" 10:30 a.m.	" 7:45 a.m.
" 1:17 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 4:25 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m. noon
" 7:35 p.m.	" 8:15 p.m.

†Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

14
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LIC. SER.

Express Office, Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Commissioner in H. C. J.

Conveyancer, etc.

MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JULY 11 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Get a Sunday,

The most popular drink of the season.
RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

The Hot Weather

will make you thirsty. Drop into Rickley's Restaurant and take a glass of ice cream or soda water. It will cool you.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.

Young bulls and heifers, and also Yorkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to

C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise, Ont.

For Sale.

Combination pool and billiard table.
Apply, Mrs. J. A. SHIDLEY.

WANTED, a good general servant, no washing.—Mrs. J. A. SHIDLEY. 30bp.

Special to Correspondents

On and after July 1st, owing to the changes in the postal rates, NO NEWS COPY, OF ANY KIND OR WEIGHT, can be mailed for LESS THAN TWO CENTS. Two cents will carry any letter, unsealed up to four ounces, or four times the weight of an ordinary letter. By remembering this, delay and expense will be avoided.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

All's Well That Ends Well.

A young man from Camden East brought his sweetheart in to see the circus on Saturday. They missed the train in the evening, and this nearly made them desperate. The young man had no money to meet their expenses if they stayed over Sunday, and he longed for home and mother. But the girl longed more. They had no friends here, and did not know what to do. But help came. They met another Camden East young pair, who had driven into the city. He gave them his horse and rig to drive home, and he himself remained in the city until Monday afternoon. The young couple could not thank the generous friend enough.—Kingston White

—GO TO—

Wallace's New Drug Store

(In Grange's Old Stand)

FOR— **Paris Green**
Strictly Pure.

Machine Oil—

Coal Oil—
Paint Oil

White Lead—(Genuine)

Cow Ease—

The best preparation known to prevent fly pest on cattle.

"It's Good" if you get it at Wallace's

Red Cross DRUG STORE.

Girl Wanted.

A good smart girl wanted to learn printing business. Apply at the office this paper.

Two Houses for Sale.

One first-class brick house and one frame house, both situated in South N. Apply at once to

WM. FERGUSON.

Our Specials

This week are Fruit Jars. Call and see them, and be convinced. They are so Watch our window for bargains.

J. H. FITZPATRICK

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences. Everything new and up-to-date. Experienced workmen.

Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor

Collar Bone Cracked.

Rubie Pearson, daughter of Mr. Pearson, met with a serious accident Monday morning. She was going over Hay Bay with Mr. John Kingsbury, rig, and while standing up, the rig started suddenly throwing her out of ward. She fell heavily to the ground her collar bone was cracked. The injury is rather a painful one and it will be some time before she will be able to be around.

Try Garratt's Water Ices.

Watch for date of annual Evening Park Festival.
Picton Band,

Mortgage Sale of Chattels.

There will be sold by public auction on the south half of lot number three the fifth concession of the Township of Richmond, at the hour of two o'clock on Friday, July 11th the following, and other chattels: cows, horses, pigs, reaper, mower, horse rake, cultivator, harrow, roller, fanning mill, plow, waggon, saw, cutter, harness, 1-3 interest in three outfits, and growing crops on the said half of lot three consisting of the unvested crop of hay, oats, wheat, and clover and hoe crop.

"RUBY CASTOR" is a first-class machine Oil, wears well, does not gum-it is a trial. On sale at the Medical Napanee. W. S. DELL

Addington Protested.

On Saturday last, July 5th, a pet against the return of James Reid as member for Addington in the Ontario Legislature was filed in the office of W. Deroche, Local Registrar of the Court, at the Court House, Mr.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Puch—Fruitine—Ginger—Pan-American and Orangeade.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,

SEEDSMAN,

1011 Napanee.

CAPITOL RED TAPE.

The Building of a Stone Wall and the Stopping Thereof.

H. L. Nelson, in "Making Laws at Washington," says in The Century:

"The work of preparing all measures is done in secret, and no one person or leader and no party is responsible for what is done or left undone. The country does not know why this item is inserted in an appropriation bill, why that economy has been practiced or what is the reason for some bit of extravagance. Sometimes the committee demonstrates that even it might be enlightened by discussion and criticism, and perhaps the letting in of light would show that advantage might follow if congress and its committees should leave to the discretion of executive and administrative officers some of the details of expenditure. I have been told of a "breast high stone wall" at West Point, for example. Years waxed and waned while superintendents pleaded for \$20,000 for the construction of a "breast high stone wall" on the road leading from the wharf to the plain, the road running along the edge of a precipice. At last congress moved, and the twenty thousand dollar wall was built. Having moved, it was now impossible for it to stop, so it went on year after year appropriating \$20,000 each year for a "breast high stone wall" until "breast high stone walls" became a drug at the Military academy. They ran around the post and threatened to choke it up. Superintendents begged congress to shut them off and finally succeeded.

It is coming. What? A lawn social? Where? On Wm. H. Dauherty's lawn. When? Thursday, July 17th. Music by Yarker Citizen's Band. Don't miss the treat of the season.

Mr. Robert Bennett will open up a tin shop in connection with his store. Repairing will be done on the shortest notice.

Miss Eva Cairns has returned home after visiting friends in Centreville, Yarker and other places.

The Rev. W. B. Seecombe and daughter paid us a flying visit on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Hester Day has rented the Hogle property, and will take possession as soon as vacated by Mr. Bennett.

Miss F. Bennett has been so busy this summer in her dress making shop, that part of the time she has had to have three extra hands, in order to meet the demands of her customers.

Mr. S. Mabey, of Washington, Pa., paid us a short visit last week.

Some parties who attended the circus on Saturday last, did not arrive home until Sunday night and Monday morning. There must be some other attractions in the limestone city.

Mr. P. A. Mabey, who has been very ill with pneumonia, at Port Hope, Michigan, is reported some better.

Warren Gurnsey, who was removed to the General Hospital, on Wednesday, of last week, died on Thursday, and was placed in Cataract vault, on Saturday.

Visitors and callers:—Miss Blanche Hogle and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Booth, of New York, at A. P. Booth's; E. Hicks, of Rochester, N. Y., at his mother's, Mrs. N. D. Hicks'; Mrs. Geo. Chamberlain and Son., of Kingston, at Wm. Babcock's.

When some ladies in Charleston were eulogizing Colonel Washington, it is said that Tarleton replied, with a scornful air: "I would be very glad to get a sight of Colonel Washington. I have heard much talk of him, but have never yet seen him."

"Had you looked behind you at the battle of Cowpens," rejoined one of the ladies, "you might easily have enjoyed that pleasure."

What Is Sin?

Recently a neighboring pastor was preaching to the children in our church. After asking many questions and impressing on the minds of the children that they must be saved from sin he asked the question, "What is sin?"

A bright little boy, six years old, quick as thought replied, "Chewing, smoking, cursing and tearing your pants."

Why an East Wind Affects Some.

The discomfort acutely felt by some persons during east winds probably arises from the poison that ought to have been got rid of by the skin, but owing to the closing of the pores has been thrown back into the system.

Condensation.

"How did you happen to be so small?" asked the angular female who had accompanied her curiosity to the dime museum.

"My nurse stuffed me with condensed milk when I was a kid," replied the midget.

Fitted Him.

"Young Brown is asking everybody what he shall call his new baby."

"Better call it Gimlet."

"Gimlet! Why, who ever heard of such a name?"

"Well, he's an awful little bore."

All's Well That Ends Well.

A young man from Camden East brought his sweetheart in to see the circus on Saturday. They missed the train in the evening, and this nearly made them desperate. The young man had no money to meet their expenses if they stayed over Sunday, and he longed for home and mother. But the girl longed more. They had no friends here, and did not know what to do. But help came. They met another Camden East young pair, who had driven into the city. He gave them his horse and rig to drive home, and he himself remained in the city until Monday afternoon. The young couple could not thank the generous friend enough.—Kingston Whig

Napanee Cheese Board.

At the cheese board Friday the factories boarded 2,090 boxes of cheese, 1705 white and 385 colored:

	NO.	WHITE.	COLOR.
Napanee	1	145	..
Centreville	3	120	..
Croydon	4	..	35
Phippen No 2	5	125	..
Kingsford	6	80	..
Deseronto	7	..	225
Ugion	8	100	..
Chairview	9	..	60
Metzler	10	..	..
Odesa	11	..	..
Excelsior	12	..	..
Sillsville	13	60	..
Enterprise	14	130	..
Whitman Creek	15	120	..
Tamworth	16	160	..
Forest Mills	17	150	..
Sheffield	18	50	..
Moscow	19	..	..
Bell Rock	20	..	..
Selby	21	250	..
Phippen No. 1	22	..	..
Camden East	23	..	65
Petworth	24	..	..
Newburgh	25	175	..
Marlbank	26	100	..
Empey	27	..	..

All the cheese boarded sold at 9 1/4 cts, with the exceptions of 6 and 17.

Grinding at Close's Mills on Tuesday and Saturday forenoons, till after the threshing of new crop commences.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Installation of Officers.

At the rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, I.O.O.F. on Tuesday evening last the officers of Napanee Lodge and Argyll Lodge were installed for the current term by T. J. Naylor, D.D.G.M. The following are the officers:

NAPANEE LODGE NO 86.

E. J. Pollard—J P G.
F. J. Vanalstine—N G.
S. Vanalstine—V G.
E. H. Stevens—R S.
E. McLaughlin—P S.
G. B. Joy—Treas.
W. Maybee—Warden.
A. Steacy—Conductor.
H. Fitzpatrick—I G.
S. Dryden—O G.
A. C. Clark—R S S.
W. B. Grieve—L S S.
Chas. Frizzell—R S N G.
R. S. Ham—L S N G.
Allen Crow—R S V G.
C. I. Maybee—L S V G.
E. W. Vandusen—Chap.

ARGYLL LODGE.

Amos Crook—J P G.
J. E. Robinson—N G.
Jas. Douglas—V G.
F. H. Carson—R S.
R. S. Wales—P S.
F. S. Scott—Treas.
Schuyler Unger—Warden.
Thornton Unger—Conductor.
Ham Loucks—O G.
Herb Fralick—I G.
S. G. Hawley—R S N G.
T. Herrington—L S N G.
Mark Graham—R S V G.
R. Vanalstine—L S V G.
Perry Huffman—R S S.
B. M. Black—L S S.
D. Henwood—Chap.

Lewis Berger & Son's pure Paris Green is the best. In 1 pound tins. At

The Medical Hall

W. S. Detlor.

roller, fanning mill, plow, wagons, etc. outter, harness, 1-3 interest in three outfit, and growing crops on the said half of lot three consisting of the unvested crop of hay, oats, wheat, bal and hoe crop.

"RUBY CASTOR" is a first-class chine Oil, wears well, does not gum—it's a trial. On sale at the Medical I Napanee. W. S. DETL

Addington Protested.

On Saturday last, July 5th, a petition against the return of James Reid as member for Addington in the Ontario Legislature was filed in the office of W. Deroche, Local Registrar of the I Court, at the Court House. Mr. C. Anson Aylesworth, the Liberal candidate at the last election, is the petitioner. Mr. Thos. B. German his solicitor. petition contains the usual charges bribery by Mr. Reid himself and agents, and asks for his disqualification and will likely be tried in September at Napanee.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

At the regular meeting of Nape Lodge No. 86, I.O.O.F. on Tuesday evening the following resolution of condol was passed:

To Mrs. L. M. COLLIER,

Napanee, Ont.

Dear Madam—The fellow Oddfellow your late husband, L. M. Collier, w not wishing to intrude unduly on privacy of your great grief, with all kindness and sincerity are desirous of pressing their sympathy for you and children of our late brother.

The Captain was one of the oldest members of Napanee Lodge No. 86, and always been looked upon by that lodge one of the fathers of Oddfellowship Napanee. His presence among us alw brightened our meetings and his ch manner will long be remembered by us. The Captain's name, owing to his ac life and long experience on the Bay, has come a household name in the Bay Quinte district, but in no place will be missed more than in the Lodge.

We have no doubt but that he ente upon the last voyage of life under guidance of a pilot, to whom he looked inspiration in all he did during his m years of honorable and useful ca among us. We can best express the se ment that we wish to convey in beautiful lines of Tennyson, which n have been the experience of the dear Captain in his last moments

Sunset and evening star,

And one clear call for me,

And may there be no morning of

bar

When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving se

asleep,

Too full for sound and foam,

When that which drew from out

boundless deep

Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,

And after that the dark,

And may there be no sadness of f

well

When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of T

and place

The flood may bear me far,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have crost the bar.

Yours sincerely

FRED J. VANALSTINE.

G. F. RUTAN.

E. J. POLLARD.

CHAS. FRIZZELL.

Try Garratt's College Ice.

Church of England

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Suo services:—Holy Communion on first third Sundays of the month at the mid-service. On other Sundays at 8 a Matsins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.

—GO TO—
Wallace's New Drug Store.
(In Grange's Old Stand)
Paris Green
Strictly Pure.
Machine Oil—
Coal Oil—
Paint Oil—
White Lead—(Genuine)
How Ease—
The best preparation known to prevent fly pest on cattle.
—O—
Good'' if you get it at Wallace's
Red Cross DRUG STORE. 30-1-Y

Wanted.
Good smart girl wanted to learn the office business. Apply at the office of paper.
Houses for Sale.
A first-class brick house and one good house, both situated in South Napanee. Apply at once to
WM. FERGUSON.

Specials
This week are Fruit Jars. Call and see and be convinced. They are snaps. In our window for bargains.
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.
The latest conveniences, everything new and up-to-date, experienced workmen.
Come a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Marble Bone Cracked.
Mable Pearson, daughter of Mr. John Pearson, met with a serious accident on a morning. She was going over to Bay with Mr. John Kingsbury in a and while standing up, the horse suddenly throwing her out back. She fell heavily to the ground and collar bone was cracked. The injury was a painful one and it will be some before she will be able to be around.

Garratt's Water Ices.
Watch for date of annual opening Park Festival.
Picton Band, etc.

Large Sale of Chattels.
There will be sold by public auction, the south half of lot number three, in 15th concession of the Township of Mond, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., Friday, July 11th the following, among chattels: cows, horses, pigs, reaper, horse rake, cultivator, harrows, fanning mill, plow, waggons, sleigh, harness, 1-3 interest in threebbling and growing crops on the said south of lot three consisting of the unharbored crop of hay, oats, wheat, barley, clover crop.

UBY CASTOR is a first-class Ma-Oil, wears well, does not gum—give trial. On sale at the Medical Hall, Napanee.
W. S. DETLOR.

Angton Protested.
Saturday last, July 5th, a petition at the return of James Reid as member Addington in the Ontario Legislature was filed in the office of W. P. She, Local Registrar of the High Court, at the Court House, Mr. Geo.

Room Mouldings.
The Pollard Co. have this week, put in stock some very neat designs in room mouldings, prices from 50c. per foot up. a
Normal School Exams.
The report of the Educational Council on the results of the Normal College examinations were given out on Thursday last. Among the names appears that of Miss E. M. Wilson, Napanee.

Our Paris Green is guaranteed to kill potato bugs.
BOYLE & SON.

Hunting For a Place.
There are more two dollar bills to be found around the country than bags of barley meal, except at Close's Mills. There you can find more bags of meal than two dollar bills, and for a three dollar bill you can have two bags of that good barley meal, and if you haven't a three dollar bill bring three good two dollar bills and get four bags of that good barley meal, from Jas. A. Close.

FANCY AND TOILET SOAPS—Inducements in quality and price, at the Medical Hall, W. S. DETLOR.

Struck by Lightning.
Mr. Chas. Weller, while on his way to work at Dr. Sills', on Piety Hill, on Monday afternoon, was struck by lightning and painfully injured. When opposite Mr. Fred Miller's, on Dundas Street, the umbrella which he carried was struck by lightning, which ran down the handle, burning his left hand. Mr. Weller is able to be around again although the accident was a painful one, and a very narrow escape.

TOOTH BRUSHES in great variety. Extra good values inspection invited at the Medical Hall. W. S. DETLOR.

OBITUARY.
EMPEY.
Mr. James Edward Empey, a highly respectable resident, of Switzerville, died on Tuesday, July 8th from injuries inflicted by an angry bull. On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, while Mr. Empey was putting the beast in the barn it attacked him, breaking six or seven ribs and badly bruising him about the body. Dr. Beeman was hastily summoned and the best possible attention given the sufferer, but to no avail. Deceased was a native of Sterling, Ont., but has resided for the past eight years at Switzerville. He was aged 54 years, 7 months and 5 days, and has always been admired by his many friends for his many good qualities, and the sympathy of the whole community is extended to the stricken family in this, their untimely affliction. He was a strict adherent of the Methodist church. A wife and three children are left to mourn. The children are Mrs. Arthur Parrott, Miss Effie Empey and Mr. John T. Empey. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from the family residence, at one o'clock to the Switzerville Methodist church and from thence to the Eastern cemetery, Napanee, and was largely attended. Rev. J. E. Moore, of Newburgh, conducted the services. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: William Shorey, Wesley Dawson, Sidney McKim, Thos. Clancy, Wesley Vanaalstine and Robt. Brethen.

Honest Mistake.
The story is told of a little New England girl the workings of whose Puritan conscience involved her in difficulties on one occasion.
She was studying mental arithmetic at school and took no pleasure in it. One day she told her mother, with much depression of spirit, that she had "failed again in mental arithmetic," and on being asked what problem had proved her undoing she sorrowfully mentioned the request for the addition of "nine and four."
"And didn't you know the answer, dear?" asked her mother.
"Yes'm," said the little maid; "but, you know, we are to write the answers on our slates, and before I thought I made four marks and counted up 'Ten."

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL
STOCK-TAKING SALE
STARTS TUESDAY, 15th JULY
WILL CONTINUE 3 WEEKS

Take advantage of it to buy at wholesale—lots of wearing time ahead—but it is our way to carry nothing over from season to season, so that we begin each season with all new goods.

Liberal Discounts off in Every Department.

- 15 per cent. off Dress Goods and Silks.
- Half Price for Trimmed Millinery.
- 20 per cent off Sailor Hats and Ordered Millinery.
- 10 per cent off Men's Goods and Furnishings.
- 10 per cent off Clothing to Order.
- 10 per cent off Silk and all other Blouse Waists,
- 10 per cent off Whitewear, Gloves and Embroideries.
- Half Price for all Colored and Fancy Parasols.
- One Third Off Plain Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
- 10 per cent off Ready-to-Wear Skirts.
- Ten per cent off all Linens, Tuckings, Shirtings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, etc.
- Ten per cent off Lace Curtains, and Tapestry Curains, Carpets, and Window Fixings.

In addition to these liberal discounts off our low prices we will have numerous clearing lots laid out at special prices. Come and see, if only to see—you'll be interested—no reserve—every department must clean up. One price to all—**NO ONE URGED TO BUY.** No approvals during this sale.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,
Cheapside, - Napanee.

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Napanee, Ont.

ar Madam—The fellow Oddfellows of
late husband, L. M. Collier, while
wishing to intrude unduly on the
oy of your great grief, with all kind-
and sincerity are desirous of ex-
ing their sympathy for you and the
ren of our late brother.

ie Captain was one of the oldest mem-
of Napanee Lodge No. 86, and has
as been looked upon by that lodge as
of the fathers of Oddfellowship in
anee. His presence among us always
stened our meetings and his cheery
ren will long be remembered by us all.
Captain's name, owing to his active
and long experience on the Bay, has be-
e a household name in the Bay of
e district, but in no place will he be
ed more than in the Lodge.

e have no doubt but that he entered
the last voyage of life under the
ance of a pilot, to whom he looked for
ration in all he did during his many
s of honorable and useful career-
g us. We can best express the senti-
t that we wish to convey in the
tful lines of Tennyson, which must
been the experience of the dear old
ain in his last moments
Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the
bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems
asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the
boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of fare-
well
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time
and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crest the bar.

Yours sincerely
FRED J. VANALSTINE,
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E. J. POLLARD,
CHAS. FRIZZELL.

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Church of England Notes

URCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
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She was studying mental arithmetic
at school and took no pleasure in it.
One day she told her mother, with
much depression of spirit, that she had
"failed again in mental arithmetic,"
and on being asked what problem had
proved her undoing she sorrowfully
mentioned the request for the addition
of "nine and four."

"And didn't you know the answer,
dear?" asked her mother.

"Yes'm," said the little maid; "but,
you know, we are to write the answers
on our slates, and before I thought I
made four marks and counted up, 'Ten,
'leven, twelve, thirteen,' and then, of
course, I knew that wasn't mental, so
I wrote twelve for the answer to be
fair."

Hats In Church.

"Time was," says the London Chron-
icle, "when men wore their hats in
church, and Pepys evidently consid-
ered it an unnecessary piece of strict-
ness to insist on the bare head in
church. In his diary for Nov. 17, 1661,
he has the entry, 'To church and heard
a simple fellow upon the praise of
church musike and exclaiming against
men's wearing their hats on in church.'
"On Sept. 28 following he went to
the French church at the Savoy,
where 'the minister do preach with his
hat off, I suppose in further conformity
with our church.'
"Probably it was about this date
that the custom of removing hats in
the church began."

What They Were Looking For.

At an exhibition of pictures in Lon-
don in one of the galleries hangs the
notable picture "Hawking in the Open
Times." An elderly farmer and his
wife paused before this picture, view-
ing it with evident satisfaction.

"John," said the old lady, "what's
that?"

John then turned over the leaves of
the catalogue he carried.

"They call it 'Hawking in the Open
Time,'" said he.


"Hawking! Why, what are they
hawking?" she inquired.

"I dunno," he replied, "but I spects
they're trying to sell them birds."

Our machine oil is the best. Save your
harvesting machinery from wear by using
plenty of oil.

BOYLE & SON.

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,
but can be cleared
by properly fitted glasses.
Spectacles are our specialty.
When we fit them,
they give satisfaction.
Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

interested—no reserve—every department must clean up.
One price to all—NO ONE URGED TO BUY.
No approvals during this sale.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,
Cheapside, - Napanee.

A Mean Thrust.

"Ten thousand dollars for a dog?" he
exclaimed as he looked up from his
newspaper. "Do you believe any one
ever paid any such price, Maria?"

"I'm sure I don't know, James," she
returned, without stopping her needle-
work even for a moment. "Does the
paper say that much was paid?"

"Yes. There's an article on valuable
dogs, and it's speaking of one that was
sold for \$10,000. I don't believe it."

"It may be true, James," she said
quietly. "Some of those high bred an-
imals bring fancy prices, and there's
no particular reason why the paper
should lie about it."

"I know that, Maria, but just think
of it, just try to grasp the magnitude
of that sum in your weak feminine
mind. You don't seem to realize it—
\$10,000 for a dog! Why, hang it, Maria,
that's more than I'm worth!"

"I know that, James, but some are
worth more than others."

She went on calmly with her sewing
while he fumed and spluttered for a
moment and then dropped the subject,
especially the weak feminine part of it.

The Indian Creation Legend.

The earliest source for the religion
of India is the hymns of the Rig Veda,
the date of which is now fixed at about
1000 B. C. In one of these hymns we
encounter as the creator Purusha, who
is simply a "magnified man." A pan-
theistic turn, however, is given to this
conception under the influence of
which Purusha becomes the "all in all"
and is identified with the universe,
with what has been and what shall be.
All gods, animals and castes are parts
of him. The moon is his mind, the sun
his eye, from his mouth sprang Indra
and Agni and from his breath Vayu,
space from his navel, heaven from his
head and the earth from his feet. This
emanation theory when freed from its
primitive elements becomes pantheism
pure and simple. In accord with this
view the source of creative activity is
carried back in other hymns to "de-
sire." We read in Vedic literature that
"desire is the seed of the mind."—Mor-
ris Jastrow, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.

A Fair Exchange.

Clerical Customer (arousing himself
from nap in barber's chair)—Finished,
eh?

Barber—Yes, sir; quite some time
ago.

Clerical Customer—Indeed! Then I
must have been indulging in a quiet
nap.

Barber—You surely have, sir.

Clerical Customer—It was certainly
very kind of you not to awaken me.
The rest has done me good, and I am
very thankful to you for what was
really a very refreshing sleep.

Barber—Don't mention it, sir. It's
only a fair return. I attended your
church last Sunday.

A square foot of honeycomb contains
about 9,000 cells.

His Greatest Objection.

"You object to Mormonism and other
forms of polygamy on moral grounds, I
suppose?"

"Well, partly, partly, but not entire-
ly."

"What else should make it offensive
to you?"

"What else! Why, great mackerel,
think of coming home late from the
club and having to make explanations
to ten or fifteen wives!"

All For \$1.25

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS
one year.

Weekly Globe
one year.

NAPANEE EXPRESS
Christmas Number.

NAPANEE EXPRESS
Calendar for 1903.

All For \$1.25

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WALLPAPER S.**

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and UP-TO-DATE Wallpapers of

S. W. PRINGLE,
249 Centre Street.
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cations strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
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special notice, without charge, in the

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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